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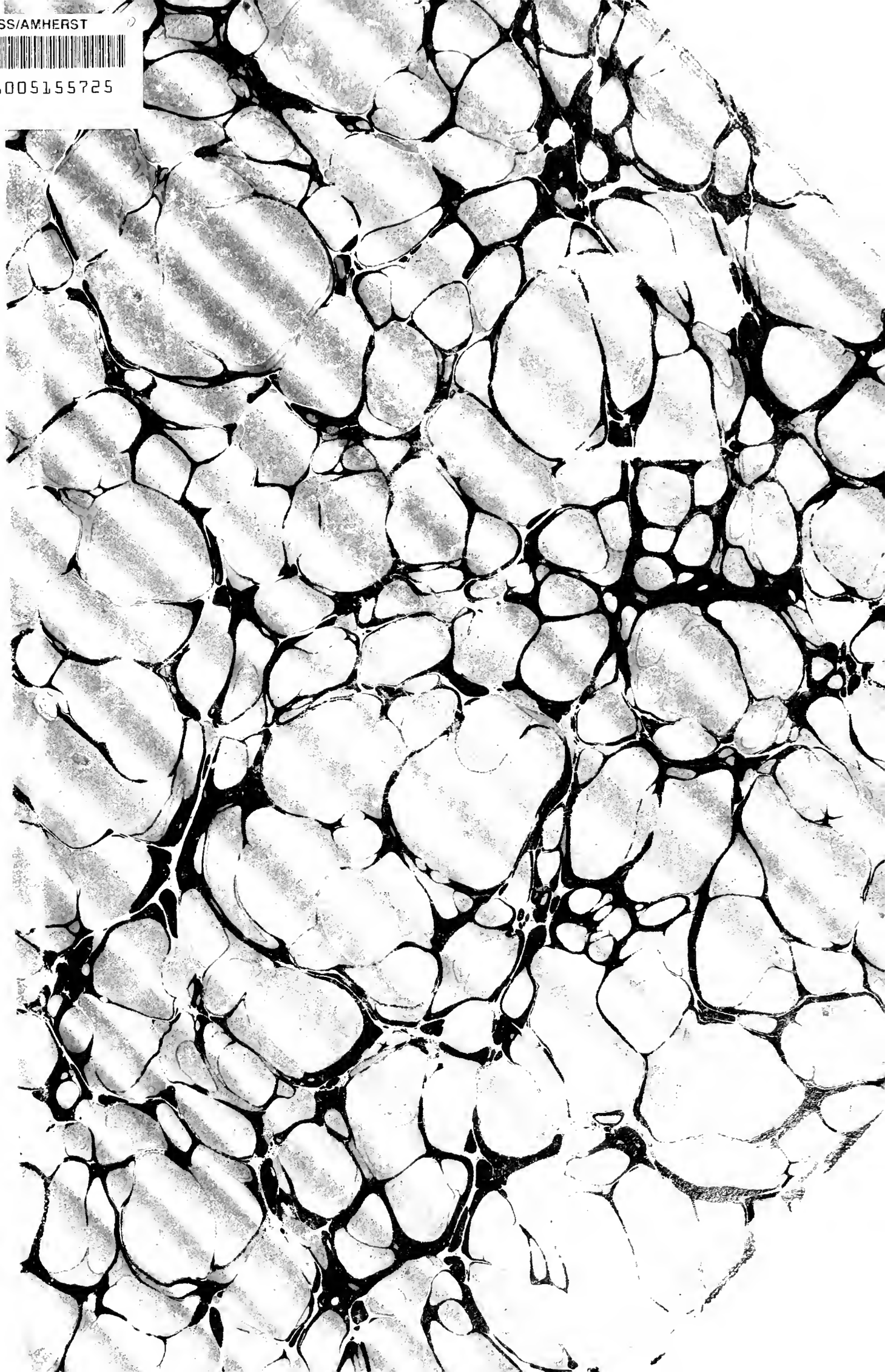

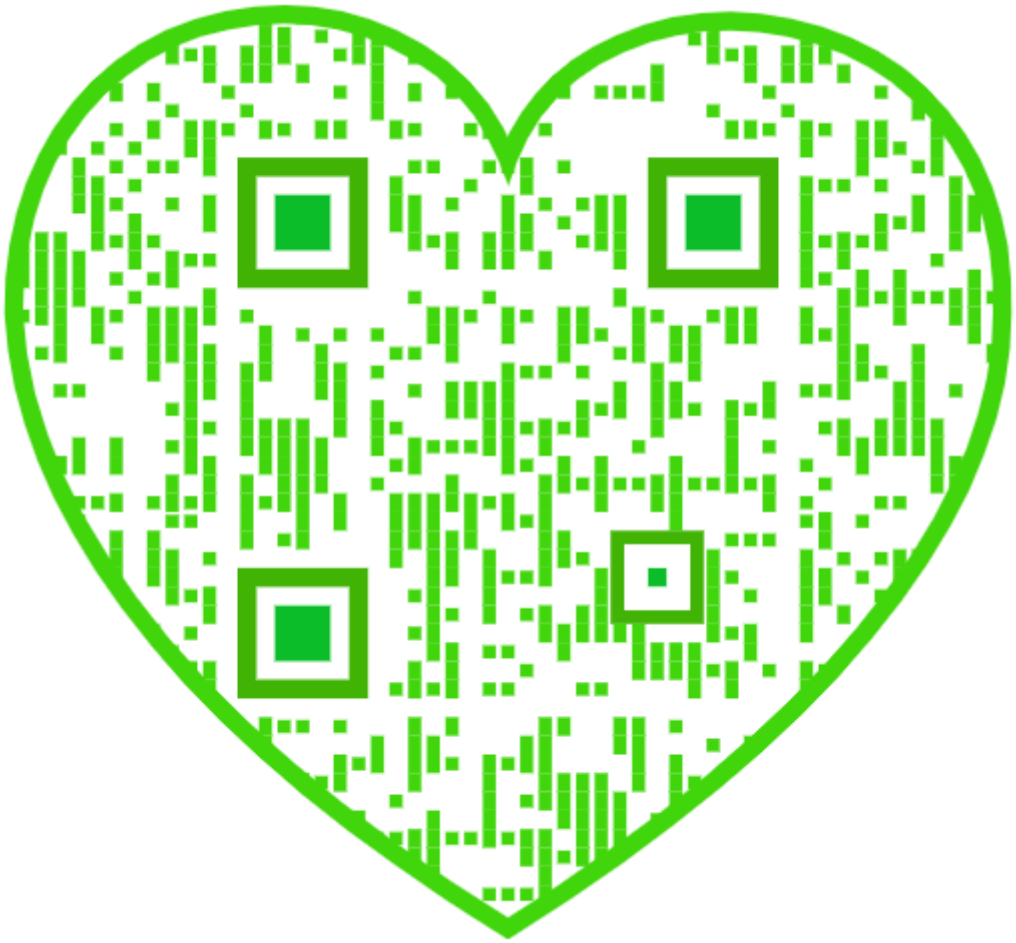

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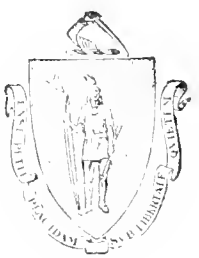
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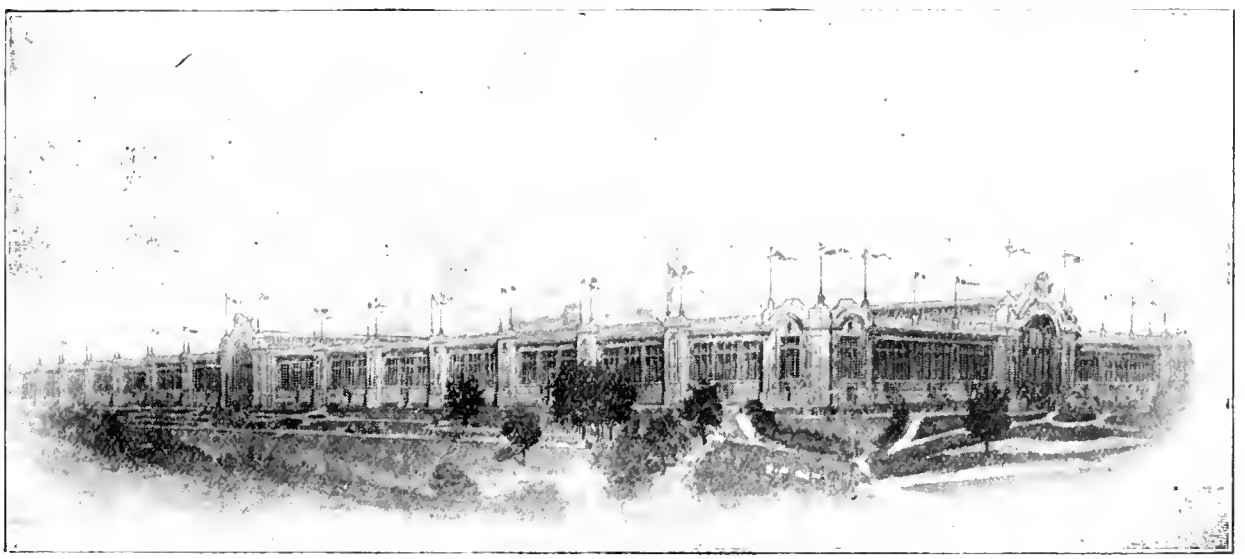
The New England Tobacco Grower

VOL. V. No. 1. HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, MARCH, 1904. $1.00 A YEAR

The Agricultural Building at St. Louis

THE focal point of the Louisiana Exposition at St. Louis, is a composition made up of three big cascades, the largest in the world; the colonnade of states, an ornamental screen of Ionic columns forming a background for fourteen statues each symbolical of one of the states or territories in the purchase; three highly ornate buildings, designed by Cass Gilbert of New York. Restaurant pavilions, peristyle and cascades and the general scheme of the grand basin was done by E. L. Masqueray, chief of design of the exposition.

The statues which will ornament the approaches to the cascades will represent famous characters in American history. Marquette, Joliet, Lewis and Clarke, De Soto and Laclede will appear in the approach to the eastern cascade. Keokuk, Robert Livingston, James Monroe, Franklin, Hamilton, Narvaez, Boone and Sitting Bull appear in the approach to the western cascade. These side cascades symbolize the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

The Agricultural Building at the St. Louis Exposition will be 500 by 1,600 feet. The long facade will be broken up into bays accentuated by piers, the latter 100 feet from center to center. The ornamentation is to be concentrated in the main entrances, of which there will be five; one in the center of each of the shorter fronts, one in the center of the front on Spinker road and two placed at equal distances on the front toward Arrowhead Lake—the western front. The openings in these entrances will be 52 feet wide and 74 feet high. A massive arch flanked by heavy pylons that rise only a short distance above the cornice make up this entrance composition.

The lighting of the building has received special attention from the architect and it will probably be the best lighted structure of the fair. The roof will be carried on nine bays of trusses, those in the center having a span of 106 feet. The building will have little ornamentation and although the largest structure on the grounds it will cost less than some of the buildings in the main architectural picture of the fair.

including festival hall in the center and two ornate restaurant pavilions at either end. Added to this and filling in the picture are Persian gardens, flower beds, trees, vases, walks and approaches.

No decorative feature of the exposition has attracted so much attention throughout the world as the cascade gardens, nor does any other portion of the fair approach it in grandeur. The dome of the festival hall, in the center of the peristyle, is much larger than that of St. Peter's, at Rome. It was

Wisconsin in New York

Among the domestic leaf sales in New York recently were 290 cases of 1901 Wisconsin, wrapper grades; 300 cases of 1902 Wisconsin binders, and 250 cases of 1902 Zimmer Spanish, running lots. The prices were not given out for publication, but the ruling figures for Zimmer are 16 to 17 cents, while the prices for Wisconsin vary considerably, ranging between 15 and 20 cents.

Taussig & Company

As previously announced in these columns, Taussig & Co., of Chicago, have established an office at 129 Maiden lane, New York, with salesroom in charge of Fred Newmann and Albert Kraus. This has been necessitated by the greatly increased demand for their celebrated shade-grown Florida Havana and Sumatra tobaccos. Taussig & Co. are among the pioneers in the cultivation and exploitation of Florida leaf, which is now a very successful business.

Germination Tests

It is a wise act to test the germinative qualities of seed every spring and to do it early, so there will be no delay in securing a new supply when necessary. Seed testing is a simple matter and it affords great satisfaction to the planter. Seeds placed between pieces of woolen cloth kept moist and warm will sprout in due time and the percentage of good seed can thus be easily obtained. In case of clover seed, timothy, garden seed and the like, it is a good idea to buy early and make a test. By so doing much loss and vexation may be avoided.

Hot-Bed Sash.

Get our quotations on Hot-Bed Sash. We make them in standard sizes or in special sizes to suit the requirements of Tobacco Growers, and guarantee honest materials, the best of workmanship, and a good, serviceable sash.

DOORS, GLAZED WINDOWS, BLINDS, WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES.

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD DOORS A SPECIALTY.
Cord for Sash and Ventilators.

E. A. Carlisle and Pope Co., *Successors to Lebi Boles & Son,*

2 Sudbury St., Cor. Haymarket Sq., Boston, Mass.

York, Pennsylvania

Twenty-one new cigar factories have been licensed in the county since the first of January, making the 1904 outlook for that industry most encouraging. The books at the office of the revenue department show that five of these factories are located in York, and most of the others in the lower end of the county. These factories are naturally open to new connections with cigar leaf packers, and the New England growers will naturally be interested, even if some of the new factories are very small.

Following is a list of these new factories: George K. Sweitzed, Red Lion; Schneider Cigar Manufacturing Co., York; Edwin J. Knaub, Saginaw; Mazie C. Meads, Red Lion; Ida R. Smith, Red Lion; Edwin S. Felty, York; Mary Fishel, Red Lion; Max Kalisch, Red Lion; Mary J. Ness, York; Michael Emenheiser, New Bridgeville; John J. Henry, Bougueville; G. W. Gable, Windsor; Milton H. Maul, Admire; Samuel M. Kohler, Red Lion; Henry M. Gotwalt & Bros., Hanover; and Harry S. Shely, Craley.

Receipts From English Tobacco

The Chancellor of the Exchequer of the British Government has estimated the yield of the tobacco duty for the year 1903 to be £12,500,000.

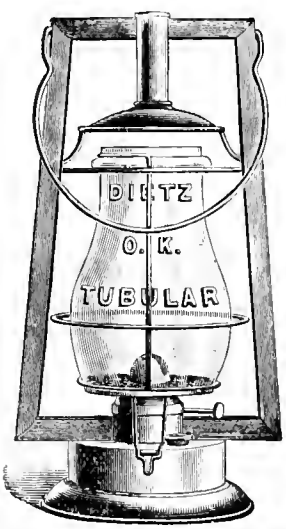
Andrews & Peck,

MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Doors, Windows and Blinds.

Manufacturers' Agents for Akron Sewer Pipe and Land Tile.
We make a specialty of hotbed sash.

Office, 88 Market Street,
Mill: Charter Oak and Vredendale Avenues,
HARTFORD, CONN.

For The Seed-Bed



Use the Dietz O. K. Tubular Lantern, — the most satisfactory lantern made for this purpose. Unreliable lanterns make havoc among the plants by smoke, or else go out at the critical time, and leave the seed-bed unprotected from chill and frost. Dietz Lanterns burn steadily, and can be depended upon every time. If you have tried oil-stoves or unreliable lanterns, and become disgusted with smoke-killing and low temperatures, we ask you to give the Dietz O. K. Lantern a trial.

Let your dealer show you one, or send to us for a catalogue.

R. E. DIETZ COMPANY

Greenwich, corner Laight Street,

NEW YORK CITY.

ESTABLISHED 1840

FOR SALE.

BOILERS AND ENGINES.

Second Hand 35 horse power horizontal tubular Steam Boiler all complete except steam fittings $70. 1 6-inch Ericsson hot air engine $45; 1 8-inch $65; 1 6-inch Rider hot air engine $95; one No. 5 Scollay Boiler good condition $50; and one No. 5 Weathered $50.

GREENHOUSE SUPPLIES.

New guaranteed black pipe full lengths at 9¾ cents foot. Second hand pipe as follows: 2 inch, 7½; 1½ inch, 5¾ cents; 1¼ inch, 4½ cents; 1 inch, 3¼ cents; ¾ inch, 3 cents; Second hand pipe cutters, $1.50; No. 1 stock and dies, $4; No. 2 at $5; New guaranteed Hose, ¾ inch, will stand 150 water pressure, 7½ cents foot. Not guaranteed, at 4¾ cents. Job lot of old fire hose in good condition. New Hot-Bed and Greenhouse glass 6x8-7x9-8x10, $2.40 Box. 6x8-8x10 double glass at $2.75; 16x24 double glass at $3.50 Box.

HOT-BED SASH complete from $1.50 UP. Send for catalogue.

GULF CYPRESS GREENHOUSE MATERIAL.

WE FURNISH EVERYTHING FOR BUILDING.

Metropolitan Material Company,
S. JACOBS & SONS, Proprietors,
1365 to 1373 Flushing Avenue, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The New England Tobacco Grower

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, MARCH, 1904

From Tobacco Towns

Recent Sales of 1903 Crops—Business Rushing at Warehouses

Manchester, Connecticut

Work commenced to boom February 22 at the A. & S. Hartman tobacco warehouse. The work of the sorters commenced on five carloads of field-grown tobacco purchased in the vicinity of Suffield and other towns. There are about forty in the working force, but that number is to be increased to seventy-five.

East Haddam

The past two weeks have been quite lively as regards the East Haddam tobacco crop. Four buyers have been in town and most of the crop has been disposed of.

A. & S. Hartman of Hartford bought the crops of Bugbee & Martin, Harold Strong, Charles H. Strong, Frank Cone, Geer & Bartman, J. R. Bartman and Walter Gillette. The prices paid were eight, eight and one-half, nine and ten cents.

John A. Warner of Tylerville secured the tobacco grown by John Church and William Bartman at private terms.

Hale & Litchenstein of Portland has bought Lyman R. Sexton's and George B. Hall's crops at nine cents.

George H. Dennerlein of New York has bought the tobacco grown by R. S. Cone and Benjamin F. Edwards of Moodus. S. B. Warner and Joseph Rubricius of Town Street, John M. Gelston at the Landing and Anton Balvin of Hadlyme. The price averaged eight cents.

Sunderland

Polanders are buying farms in this section and are growing tobacco quite extensively. They pay good prices for the places and their saving habits enable them to produce the cash in most instances. The Deacon Tillson farm has recently been sold to one of these foreigners, the consideration being in the neighborhood of $6,000.

Conway, Massachusetts

Fire destroyed the tobacco barn of Charles Parsons & Son on the hill just above the village on the road to South Deerfield, February 15. It was a very large barn, built but a few years ago, and contained about six tons of tobacco, also all the farming implements. The building is a total loss, and the efforts of the men were directed toward saving the house and stock barn. The loss is estimated at $6,500, with insurance of $3,500. There had been no one in the barn for about 10 days, so far as is known, and the origin of the fire is a mystery.

Montague

A. M. Lyman has finished taking down and scripping and has his 1903 crop ready for the buyers. He also has 10 cases of 1902 wrappers.

Growers here have usually had their seed-beds partly under cloth and glass, about half of each. I find that a bed well made up in the fall, covered with good manure and a thick layer of tobacco stalks through the winter,—the soil well worked and prepared in the spring,—makes as sure a place for seed to grow as can be produced.

L. M. A.

Feeding Hills

Growers have, in most cases, finished taking the crop from the poles. Among recent sales are: A. W. Easton, three acres, at 20 cents; Daniel Leonard, three acres at 20 cents; both seed leaf, to Edmund Halladay of Suffield. Mr. Say and Mrs. Rooche have also sold their crops.

Edmund Smith opened his warehouse on his Feeding Hills farm January 28 and employs about twenty men.

Steam has been used but very little to dampen the crop on the poles.

Warehouse Point

Recent tobacco sales at this place are: M. Anderson to Myers of Broad Brook, two acres at 11 cents; T. Sexton to Phelps of Suffield, one acre at 16 cents, and F. Schoenleber to McQue of this place, two acres at 11 cents. Phelps Brothers delivered their crop to Smith of Springfield at 14 cents.

Broad Brook.

The tobacco industry is now in a most prosperous condition, and all warehouses report a rushing business.

School Inspector Willard of Colchester paid this village a visit last week and caused a slight flurry of excitement during his brief stay. He came here for the purpose of ascertaining if the young people in the employ of the packing-houses could show the certificates granted by the schools permitting them to be at work rather than at school. All of the young people at work were above school age but did not have certificates to show the officer. They will no doubt secure the papers very soon.

Windsor

Several new sheds are to be built this coming season, according to present talk. There is still an unsatisfied demand for an architect able to design a tobacco shed that can be used for some other useful purpose during the greater part of the year—although if all fall and winter seasons are to be dry as the last, the time the buildings remain unoccupied will not be so very long.

Some Windsor farmers use their sheds the year 'round for the advertising of sundry pills and infant dope, but there is a growing prejudice against this, as it is felt that the advertising signs detract from the dignity of the sheds. No buyer has yet been found who has used the presence of painted signs on barns as an excuse for docking in settling for a crop, but such a buyer may yet come along, and a new excuse will be added to the old series.

A tobacco shed owned by Frank Donahue and situated on what is known as "the island," was burned February 24. The shed was about sixty feet long and contained the tobacco crop for two or three acres. The loss is estimated at $1,000.

Windsor Locks

A stock barn and tobacco shed, owned by Michael Sheridan were burned to the ground with all the contents, January 30. Mr. Sheridan lived alone at his place. At about 9 o'clock he saw the interior of the barn all ablaze from the house, and being distant from the fire hydrants nothing could be done towards saving it. The barn, with additions, was about 30 by 80 feet, and contained the product of an acre of tobacco in process of stripping, two tons of hay, a wagon, sleigh and various farming implements, valued altogether at about $500. There was no insurance on it.

2733

Delivering the Crop

Buyers Now Taking Tobacco Previously Bargained for—Less "Docking" Than Usual

Burnside

Buyers are now taking the crops purchased during the past few months, and from all reports seem to be satisfied to pay prices agreed upon at the time the tobacco was bargained for. This is the first season in a number of years that there has been so little trouble between grower and buyer in regard to price at the time of delivering.

W. L. Huntting and E. O. Goodwin are receiving crops at their respective warehouses in East Hartford about as fast as they are able to handle them.

Chas. Ott has sold four acres of seed leaf to Miller & Manning of Hillstown.

Some of the broadleaf tobacco is weighing exceedingly light this season. One grower who usually packs his crop, was only able to get 2,200 pounds from a three-acre crop. Another instance is cited of a Hillstown crop delivered to an East Hartford warehouse that only averaged 900 pounds to the acre. These are exceptional cases, however, and the growers fully expect that the crop will average at least 1,200 pounds to the acre.

The outlook for 1904 is for a full acreage of seed leaf with a slight falling off in the acreage of Havana.

Reports indicate that a large number of growers on the west side of the river are contemplating raising broadleaf in place of Havana the coming season.

K.

East Hartford

Practically all the 1903 broadleaf has been bought. Among the heaviest buyers were E. O. Goodwin, W. L. Huntting & Co., L. B. Haas, Hinsdale Smith & Co. and J. Bigger & Sons. Prices ranged at 20 to 28 cents through assorted. Very little of the tobacco has yet been delivered.

Alva Alexander sold his 1902 broadleaf to Smith of Springfield.

The finely equipped tobacco warehouse on Clark street known as the Spencer warehouse, recently occupied by Sutter Brothers, has been leased for a term of years by Messrs. A. E. Kilbourne and Francis I. Hanmer. It has completely furnished sweat rooms and a system of humidifiers for the perfect handling of tobacco.

East Windsor Hill

There are but ten crops here unsold, —six of broadleaf and four of Havana seed, aggregating eighty acres. The buyers this season have been: Haas, Huntting, Goodwin, Osterweis, Graves, Koffenburg, Allen, Loomis, Farnham, Grotta, McCue, Hartman, Taylor, Smith and Bijur. Prices range from 20 cents to 30 cents—exclusive of filler.

The average cost for fertilizer per acre is $65,—some run higher, some fall below that figure.

In selecting seed it is the custom here to take some from the previous season's crop, providing the season has been favorable, resulting in a good growth of well ripened tobacco. In some instances growers reject their own seed and procure some from a neighbor, preferring to change where their own seed has been used continuously.

The outlook for good farm hands is not favorable. Intelligent immigrants learn readily to cultivate and handle the crop.

About same acreage will be planted here as last year. As broadleaf has commanded best prices, naturally more of it will be grown than of Havana seed.

West Suffield

George Denderlin of Hartford has bought the crops of Joseph Hadams, John Burns, four acres, and Thomas Burns, six acres, all for 15 cents in the bundle. Other crops are being held for higher prices. The owners say they will sort if they do not obtain their price, as they believe there is a marked shortage of good tobacco.

John Gilligan has assorted his crop of three acres and placed it in the force-sweat room of John Barnett. Mr. Gilligan believes he will obtain what the tobacco is worth in about six weeks. He has done this for several years and has generally doubled the price offered for the tobacco in the bundle.

Mr. Weaver has bought the eight-acre crop of H. Hemmingway. It will be sorted at Ude's warehouse and paid for according to grades. He sold last year's crop in the same way and realized more thereby.

Poquonock

The method of the American Tobacco Company and Mr. Kuff of Noble Bros. Company in buying tobacco this season has been to buy by grades. The grades are figured at 40 cents for lights, 20 cents for medium, 16 cents for binders, 12 cents for heavy wrappers, 5 cents for tops, 3 cents for fillers, 1¼ cents for waste. Tobacco must be sorted by the buyer at one of their sorting warehouses and the farmer has to pay three cents for sorting, including waste tobacco.

Enfield Street

John T. Pease has sold his tobacco to Litchenstein & Hale of Gildersleeve; Hiram H. Terry has handed over to the same firm what he raised on the P. B. Parsons estate; Patrick Carey and Mr. Nickerson have delivered their tobacco to Meyers of Broad Brook; Welsh Bros. of London district have transferred theirs to Meyers of Broad Brook.

Suffield

The situation in this vicinity is very quiet. The tobacco is being delivered to the various warehouses at the prices agreed upon when bargained for. The writer does not remember of a season when there was so little docking on the part of the buyers.

Owing to the scarcity of damps this season and the fact that tobacco was in no condition to be looked at until it was in the bundle, the growers have, in most cases, been compelled to wait until that time before selling, with the result that we hear of less docking than before. Taking these things into consideration, it would seem to be sufficient proof that this is one of the best ways to sell.

The season of 1904 will see an average acreage of tobacco grown in this vicinity and it will be but a short time now before the seed-beds are started.

The experiment of using steam to take tobacco down, which was used by Henry Fuller of Mapleton, has proved a decided success and we hope to see a more general use of this method J. L.

During the past ten days a large quantity of tobacco has been delivered to the warehouses of E. A. & W. F. Fuller and Meyer & Mendelsohn. Quite a quantity has also been shipped from this station to other buyers.

Among the recent sales are: C. E. Haskins to P. Dennerlien & Sons, six acres at 11 cents; W. H. Hastings to Hale, five acres; George Phelps, twelve acres, at 40 cents for light wrappers and other grades in proportion; Fayette Phelps, to Hinsdale Smith & Company, ten acres at 15 cents; John Sliney, three acres, assorted, to E. A. & W. F. Fuller; A. N. Graves, 65 acres to American Tobacco Company, price reported 17 cents; J. Warner, to Hinsdale Smith & Company.

A. Weber of West Suffield has purchased the sixteen-acre crop of W. S Bush of Westfield at p. t. This crop is said to be the best grown in that section.

I do not think there will be any increase in acreage. Several growers will raise part broadleaf this season. The 1903 crop while not running so largely to wrappers as in other seasons, is producing some desirable grades of medium and light wrappers and seconds.

Fuller, Haskins & Halladay have just finished baling their 1903 crop of shade-grown, and are pleased with the manner in which the crop has finished.

J.

Windsor Locks

A shipment of five car-loads of tobacco, the crops raised by Albert and C. C. Graves, is being loaded at the freight depot for a southern destination. The crops were raised on the big plantation of A. N. Graves on the Plains and on C. C. Graves' land at the north end of the town.

North Hatfield

Charles W. Marsh has sold 16 acres of Havana tobacco, cased, to Meyer & Mendelsohn at private terms.

Bowker's Tobacco Fertilizers

have for over twenty years been producing the best and finest crops of tobacco in the Connecticut Valley, because they supply the plant food that is best for tobacco, and ***plenty of it*** to carry the crop through to maturity.

Mr. B. N. Alderman, East Granby, Conn., says: "I am partial to the Bowker Tobacco Ash Fertilizer because it acts very quickly and **also carries the crop through.**"
Another grower writes: "The Bowker goods **also show the second year** which is important in repeated use of the same ground."

BOWKER FERTILIZER COMPANY, BOSTON and NEW YORK.

220 State Street, Hartford, Conn.

Cuban Tobacco Exported

"El Tobacco" publishes the tobacco statistics for Cuba during 1903. The number of bales exported was 303,116, valued at $12,124,640, or at the rate of about $40 a bale. The exports were 42,424 bales less than in 1902. There were 208,608,450 cigars shipped, which at the rate of $60 a thousand would yield $12,516,507. There were exported 14,341,445 packages of cigarettes, which at $25 a thousand, would yield $358,536. Of cut tobacco there was exported 106,873 kilos, valued at about $128,248.

The United States took 45,800,000 cigars and 181,428 bales of tobacco. Germany took 31,000,000 cigars and 46,177 bales of tobacco. England bought 92,000,000 cigars. Colombia purchased 7,249,610 packages of cigarettes, an increase of more than 2,000,000 over 1902.

New York Quotations

Tobacco prices in New York are quoted as follows:

Connecticut fillers,	6—8
Average running lots,	20—30
Fine wrappers,	40—75
New York State fillers,	5—7
Average running lots,	15—20
Fine wrapper,	25—35
Ohio fillers,	16—18
Average running lots,	16—20
Pennsylvania fillers,	7—10
Average lots B's,	13—15

CUBA'S TOBACCO EXPORTS

The following figures show the total exports of leaf tobacco from Cuba for the past four years:—

	1900	1901	1902	1903
United States,	$8,395,550	$10,690,025	$9,261,034	$10,743,994
Germany,	959,149	4,414,458	1,071,655	761,213
Spain,	196	565	528,897	624,822
Austria,	95,558	349,860	222,276	111,588
Canada,	34,138	75,620	99,160	108,603
France,	126,296	204,868	114,894	102,200
Argentina,	58,411	132,433	48,728	84,182
England,	26,762	22,122	27,326	33,772
Dutch W. I.,				16,049
Holland,	8,377	66,226	44,517	15,386
Chile,	1,650	19,005	20,950	15,030
Belgium,	2,115	4,950	16,953	7,484
Uruguay,	6,410	22,332	16,425	5,638
Other countries,	5,834	52,831	83,527	25,174
Total,	$9,720,446	$16,055,295	$11,556,342	$12,655,135

Largest Tobacco Warehouse

What is described as being the largest tobacco warehouse in the world is located at Liverpool. It occupies one block 725 feet long and 165 feet wide. The height from the level of the road, excluding that of the vault, is 124 feet 10 inches. The total accommodation of the twelve floors of the building and the quay floors is 58,200 packages. In addition to this warehouse are two older warehouses, which occupy the north and south quays of the same dock, the tendency being to concentrate the storage of tobacco in one location.

Tobacco from Paradise

A gentleman in India, having grumbled about the dryness of his tobacco, got the following note from his tobacconist:—"Sahib,—I beg to state that I have some fault, therefore I solicit kindly excusing the crime, because you are my master as well as my mother and father. I have ready six tin of tobacco, in cold water they lie, for the Sahib is a very great Sahib, Lord of all the Sahibs, and his tobacco is from Paradise. Kindly grant me order, which I will supply, I am very good man, Sahib. — Yours faithful, Mainan Lall."

Tobacco Growing in Brazil

Leaves Are Taken From the Stalks and Dried Under Hut Roofs

IN Brazil, tobacco is chiefly cultivated in the provinces of Bahia, Minas, San Paulo and Para. The town of Purificacao, in Bahia, is the centre of an important district. The cultivation is increasing, and greater care is taken in the preparation.

The common up country method is to pick the leaves from the stalks, dry them under the hut roofs, remove the midribs, and spread them in superposed layers, amounting to two to eight pounds, for rolling together and binding with back strips.

These rolls are bound very tightly with a cord, and left for several days, when the cord is replaced by strips of jacitara, the split stem of a climbing palm (Desmoncus sp. div.), and have a stick-like form one and one-half inch in diameter. They are sold in masas of four to six feet in length, but the tobacco is not considered good till it has fermented for five to six months, when it is hard and black, and shaved off as required for pipes, cigarettes, and cigars, the last made with wrappers of tanari bark (Couratari guianensis). The Tapayos tobacco is considered the finest in the Amazon valley.

The cultivation of tobacco in Brazil began about the year 1600, in the province of Bahia, and from thence extended to all the other districts along the coast. Among the localities earliest known for their tobacco productions was the lake district of Pernambuco, now the province of Alagoas, where an excellent quality was produced, which commanded very high prices. During the following century the cultivation increased so rapidly in Alagoas and Bahia, that at the commencement of the succeeding century, the average annual export had reached 2,857 tons from the latter, and 285 tons from the former province. The earliest export statistics available for the whole of Brazil are for the year 1839-40, in which the export amounted to 295,966 arrobas, the arroba being equivalent to about 32 pounds, and the value exceeded £65,000. In 1879-80, the export was 50,000,000 pounds, of the value of £659,000; in 1880-1, 14,000,000 pounds, of the value of £650,000, and in 1881-2, 52,000,000 pounds, of the value of £680,000.

Though the principal tobacco producing province of Brazil is Bahia, tobacco of good quality is grown in every part of Brazil, from the Amazon to the Rio Grande frontier.

The methods employed in the cultivation and preparation of the plant are very much the same as they were nearly two hundred years ago.

The land selected for tobacco growing is cleared, and the surface worked with a hoe, after which it is marked off into parallel rows about three feet apart, according to locality and the size of the mature plants. In transplanting, the young plants are set from two to three feet apart, and are manured heavily in the pits opened for them.

In gathering the crops, planters wait until the plants are fully matured, this being determined by doubling and breaking one of the top leaves. In Bahia and other Brazilian provinces the lower leaf is often picked by itself, and in a few days the next, and so on as long as the plant will develop the lower leaves into what is classed first quality. These leaves are hung up two and two, under cover and across poles, 24 hours after picking and sweating.

When it is intended to twist the leaves into ropes, they are left hanging about two days, when they are taken down, carefully freed from the heavy parts of the midrib, doubled in halves, and laid away for the rope twister. This operation requires considerable dexterity, and is generally entrusted to the best man on the plantation. The operation requires a rude windlass, which is slowly turned in winding the rope, which is twisted by hand. A boy is usually employed entirely to hand leaves to the twister. These ropes are unwound and re-wound once or twice a day for a period of 10 to 15 days, according to the weather, and are twisted a little harder each time. In curing, the tobacco grows darker and darker, until it becomes jet black. The juices exuding from the rolls are carefully caught and preserved until the last winding, when, mixed with lard, syrup, and various aromatic herbs, they are used to pass the rope through, previous to the final winding. The last step is to cut the cured ropes in certain lengths, and to re-wind them upon light wooden sticks, about two feet in length, the winding being very compact and regular. The rolls are then covered with leather or strong canvas, when they are ready for market. Formerly, these rolls were made to weigh eight arrobas, or 256 pounds, though rolls of three arrobas were made for the home markets. At the present day the weights vary according to the locality.

Tobacco Men Burned Out

The disastrous fire in Baltimore on February 9, destroyed the stock and premises of the following concerns connected with the cigar and tobacco industry:

Liebman & Dellevie, M. Kemper & Sons, Stewart, DeBultet & Co., Wm. A. Boyd & Co., Becker Bros., Ed. Wischmeyer & Co., Lee & Hays, Chas. Ditmar, Jos. Merfeld & Co., Henry Lauts & Co., Vion, Kopff & Arens, J. D. Kremelberg & Co., A. Schumacher & Co., W. Boucher & Co., Warner & Brown, B. F. Miller & Co., H. Justing, Jr., C. Birnbaum, C. Nable, Elliot, Ottenheimer & Elliot, Lemuel Perran & Co., Marburg Bros., Florodora Tag Co., Geo. B. Skinner, Sneeringer & Co., Ballard & Colliday, Jacob Haupt & Co., F. Adler, J. Requard & Co., B. F. Garvely's Sons, and the American Cigar Co.

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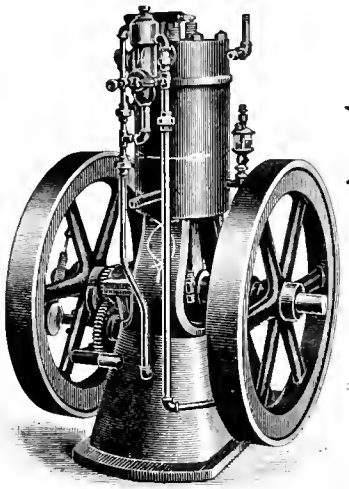

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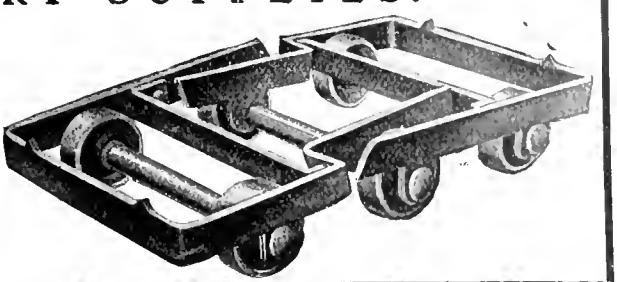

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Philadelphia, Pa. New Orleans, La. Montreal, Que. Vancouver, B.C.
Boston, Mass. London, E. C. Toronto, Ont.

Tobacco by Parcels Post

Imports by Mail Into the United States From Cuban Plantations

CUBAN planters have been taking advantage of the parcels post to send packages of filler and wrapper tobacco to manufacturers in this country. Several collectors have reported that it is not the practice of manufacturers to take up these samples of tobacco on their books and account for them, claiming that they were samples and were not used as material in the production of cigars or otherwise.

In regard to this matter the Commissioner holds that he regards it as in violation of the laws and regulations to permit manufacturers to bring into their factory premises tobacco which they do not properly enter on their books and account for, and he rules that this practice will not be allowed hereafter. The facts attendant upon cases of this character disclose that packages of tobacco come in through the Parcels Post limited to four pounds in weight, and unless some restriction is placed upon manufacturers who receive imports of high grade tobacco through this source it is readily perceptible that frauds upon the revenue could be very easily perpetrated, as no restriction exists as to the number of packages that may be imported through the mail.

It frequently occurs that manufacturers have been found to receive packages containing ten pounds and upward, from which it is presumably possible to manufacture four hundred cigars; that if the practice, indicated by the collectors' reports, should continue to exist, and manufacturers be not required to take upon their books and account for samples received, the door for fraud upon the internal revenue would be wide open for any manufacturer who chooses to take advantage of it; that it is certainly not to be presumed that manufacturers will throw away ten or more pounds of Cuban tobacco filler, and the query arises what do they do with it?

The collectors in question were advised that manufacturers should be required to take up these imported samples on their books and if the material thus received is not used in the manufacture of a taxable product that fact may be shown by them, supported by proper affidavits, as to what disposition was made of it, and thereafter credit might be allowed in the settlement of such manufacturer's account.

Addison

Christian and George Tepp have sold their tobacco.

William McIlvane, Mrs. W. Griswold and J. Reichardt have sold their crops.

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PAUL ACKERLY, *Editor.*

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AT THE EXPOSITION

AS the Louisiana Purchase Exposition opens in a few weeks at St. Louis, it is necessary for the committees in charge of the exhibits to close their work shortly and ship the displays. The opportunity for New England tobacco growers to take part in this exhibition is therefore coming to a close, and it is to be hoped that those who have been delayed in their plans will now attend to the matter as even the samples of force-sweat tobacco from growers' packings must be immediately submitted to obtain representation.

St. Louis in some respects offers a most desirable site for the display of wrapper tobacco raised in the Connecticut and Housatonic Valleys. It is a town comparatively near to the tobacco-producing states of a great part of the South, and it is well to show those interested in growing and handling the coarser kinds of tobacco just what New England is doing in the way of producing fine wrapper leaf. Again, the city is the market of a wrapper-consuming West and Southwest that promises to develop into a still heavier customer for cigar leaf.

A HOT SUMMER

TOBACCO growers who have been experiencing the old-fashioned Winter, full of cold and snowy days, are in a receptive mood as soon as the prospect of a hot, old-fashioned Summer is mentioned for 1904. No one can have objection to the coming of a warm and enthusiastic growing season, and the whole tobacco trade will have cordial greeting for such a condition of temperature.

Hot weather will likewise be acceptable to all the commercial lines, to the railroads and summer resort managers, and to the great New England public that is willing to take things as they come, and yet with a hankering for hot weather to talk about, just as every one has this past Winter been boasting of how low the mercury journeyed at his home.

EARLY CURING

PLANTING the seed-beds to a great extent determines the time of transplanting, so that the grower who plans for an early start in the field must sow early and watch carefully over the seed-beds.

Aside from considerations of weather in the season of growth, there is a trend among the growers toward early planting for the purpose of getting an early season for the shed-curing of the leaf. Curing being a process of fermentation, these growers believe that it is worth the effort necessary to bring much of the curing season within the time of warm weather, rather than allow it to run along into the season when cold may be expected.

TRANSPLANTING

WHETHER from long habit or from mere inborn mental characteristic, the tobacco plant has come to look forward to being transplanted, so that removal of the plant from the seed-bed to the field, with its necessary disturbance of the roots, seems to be an important factor in promoting growth.

The transplanting gives the plant an introduction to a new life, and the change of location is a superior promoter of growth than allowing the plant to remain where it sprang from the seed, and thinning out about it.

CRITICISES PRESENT METHOD

To The New England Tobacco Grower:

Is the present method of sorting and sizing tobacco any improvement on the old fashioned way of three or four sorts? Is not the taking away of the heavier weight or darker leaves from the lighter weight by the present system of using the sizing box, from 14 to 28 inches, and then casing the different grades and sizes in cases by themselves more responsible for the goods going wrong or "gray," both in the forced or natural sweat, than the crop of tobacco itself? In other words are not the packers asking something from the tobacco that by the very nature of the plant is contrary to its natural law?

It is all right and proper to put goods in first-class marketable shape and for any dealer to use any system that will bring the best results, but the present method used is a step backward, and directly a blow at the grower, as the song of the average buyer is "We cannot say how it will go through the sweat," "No heart in it," "Bad weather for curing," "No sun last summer," and a dozen or more expressions that all mean one thing,—low price.

It is a law that has been more than once proven,—that when a mutual feeling, coupled with a mutual action is lacking, between buyer and seller, it is fully as disastrous for one as the other, and certainly it is "dog eat dog" between buyer and seller in the tobacco business today, rather than any feeling of "brotherly love" for each other's success. But laying sentiment aside, is there any good reason why this year's crop of tobacco should not be sold at fair figures to the grower? With no surplus stock of old tobacco in sight, with less new tobacco on hand, no sweat, and a lively demand for wrappers, why, brother grower, should you get scared and drop your crop at prices you do not care to have your neighbor know about? K. A. D.

East Whately

W. P. Crafts has sold eight acres at 13½ cents to Meyer & Mendelsohn. Many are assorting and find that it assorts out well.

Evading the Duty

New York Evidence on Methods of Disguising Wrapper as Filler.

TESTIMONY concerning the different methods of packing leaf tobacco for shipment was heard recently in New York by General Appraiser I. F. Fischer as the principal issue in deciding the protest of Sutter Bros., Inc., against the action of the collector of customs in classifying certain leaf tobacco imported by them. The point of dispute was whether or not three consignments of tobacco received by that firm had been so packed as to disguise the class of merchandise it was, and in doing so to set the benefit of a lower rate.

The tobacco was imported in three shipments, averaging one hundred bales each. The bales arrived in New York in October and were entered for duty as filler tobacco. According to the collector of customs an investigation proved that packed in such a manner as to deceive the authorities was a considerable amount of very fine wrapper tobacco.

Under the provisions of paragraph 213 of the Tariff Act filler tobacco was then assessable at thirty-five cents per pound, while under the provisions of the same paragraph wrapper tobacco was assessable at $1.85 per pound. The fact that the wrappers were considered a good grade, however, had no bearing on the case as the duty is uniform for all grades.

Under the statutes, when 15 per cent. or over of a bale of tobacco consists of wrapper tobacco the whole shall be dutiable as such, and from the testimony offered it is believed that over 40 per cent. of the bales contained that amount. It was also admitted by a witness for the protestants that the bales would probably average ninety pounds each, which would mean a difference of over $16,000 between the duty assessed by the collector and the duty claimed by the importers.

The most important evidence submitted at the hearing was the admission by witnesses for the importers that the tobacco had been packed in an irregular manner.

The decision was reserved.

To Regulate Tobacco Prices

Representative Smith Trimble has introduced the following bill in Congress: —Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That farmers and growers of tobacco shall hereafter have the right to sell tobacco in the raw or unadulterated, of their own growth in any quantity, either in the leaf, twist, or such other form as they may wish, free from any tax or charge, or being in any manner subject to any statutory regulation on the part of the government of the United States. All statutes in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Its passage will prevent the arbitrary fixing of the price of raw leaf, or the manufactured product. It will be an equitable, automatic governor of prices, protecting both producer and consumer.

Westfield

Peter Prout has sold his 1903 crop in the bundle to Hinsdale Smith & Company for 18 cents. Will Thayer has finished assorting his tobacco, as has also Henry Bosshart.

Mr. Mendelsohn of Meyer & Mendelsohn was in town last week and called on several growers, but made no purchases.

Have heard nothing about changing to Broadleaf from the Havana. With a good season, it is generally considered that the latter is the best and safe crop in this section. HILLSIDE.

The St. Louis Exposition

During the next few weeks the committees in charge of the state tobacco displays at St. Louis will have to complete the preparation of the samples of tobacco for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and the growers who have not contributed should furnish force-sweat samples by the middle of March.

The St. Louis fair, as has been pointed out, will be particularly helpful for the cigar leaf industry, and a good display from New England is worth the trouble which it takes to make it. Co-operation with the state committees,—prompt and systematic,—is called for at this time.

East Deerfield

Tobacco is about all down; buyers are looking about. One grower recently sold at 11½ cents in the bundle.

Sandy Hook, Connecticut

The American Tobacco Company has recently purchased four car loads of tobacco, paying from three to twelve cents in the bundle.

Theodore Bishop has sold his crop of 1903 tobacco for fifteen cents.

There are a few crops of old tobacco in town.

Growers here follow the plan of selecting seed each year from the best plants.

The outlook for labor in this section is not very bright. Immigrants take readily to the work and are employed hereabouts.

A method adopted here is, after topping to let the two top suckerings grow, as the plants will not throw out suckers below. A week before cutting the crop, cut the suckers clean.

Manure is used to a great extent, together with about $15 worth of fertilizer to the acre.

Glastonbury

H. E. Loomis has sold his tobacco to Wildman of New Milford at 24 and 25 cents assorted. He is now assorting.

Southwick

Ernest Hollister and Stephen Nash have sold their tobacco to the American Tobacco Company. The price is reported to be 10½ cents.

Farmers in this vicinity expend about $50 per acre for fertilizers and manure.

As a rule I carry over the seed from a particularly good crop for the next season's planting.

The outlook for labor the coming season is good.

I do not think there will be much increase in the acreage, but it is early yet to decide this matter.

L. A. FOWLER

Cigars Not a Bribe

In a case brought at Haverhill, Mass., to declare the election of Mayor Wood void because during his canvass for the office he treated to cigars, and was, therefore, guilty of bribery within the meaning of the law, the grand jury of that city has found that there is no cause for action.

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Connecticut Warehouses

The State Law Governing Storage of Goods and Sale of Same

THE public warehouse law of the State of Connecticut is as follows: Chapter 294.—Establishment; Receipts:—Any person may establish and maintain a public warehouse, and may receive on storage into the same any goods, wares, merchandise, provisions, or other commodity, and shall issue to the person from whom he receives the same, warehouse receipts therefor; and he may issue warehouse receipts for any of his own property which is deposited in such warehouse; but no person shall issue any receipt for any such property so received by him on storage, or deposited by him in such warehouse, unless he shall have displayed and shall maintain in a conspicuous manner, on the front of the building where such goods or other commodities are stored, the words "Public Warehouse."

Receipt to Issue Only For Goods Received:—No warehouseman or other person shall issue any receipt, acceptance of an order, or other voucher, for or upon any such property, to himself or to any other person purporting to be the owner thereof, or entitled or claiming the right to receive the same, unless such property shall have been actually received into his warehouse and shall be under his control at the time of issuing such receipt, acceptance or voucher.

Receipt as Security for Loan:—No warehouseman or other person shall issue any receipt or other voucher upon any such property to any person as security or any money loaned or other indebtedness, unless such property shall, at the time of issuing such receipt or other voucher, be in the custody of such warehouseman or other person, and in his warehouse.

Duplicates To Be Marked:—No warehouseman or other person shall issue any second or duplicate receipt, acceptance, or other voucher, for or upon any such property while any former receipt, acceptance, or voucher, for or upon any such property, or any part thereof, shall be outstanding and uncanceled, without writing or printing in red ink across the face of the same the word "Duplicate."

Goods Receipted For Not To Be Sold:—No warehouseman or other person shall sell, or incumber, conceal, ship, transfer, or in any manner remove beyond his immediate control, any such property for which a receipt shall have been given by him as aforesaid, without the written order or assent of the person holding such receipt.

Receipts Negotiable:—Warehouse receipts given for any such property stored or deposited with any warehouseman may be transferred by indorsement thereof, and any person to whom the same may be so transferred shall be deemed to be the owner of the property therein specified, so far as to give validity to any pledge, lien, or transfer, made or created by any such person; but no property shall be delivered except on surrender and cancellation of the original receipt, or the indorsement of such delivery thereon in case of partial delivery. All warehouse receipts, however, which shall have the words "not negotiable" plainly written or stamped on the face thereof shall be exempt from the provisions of this section.

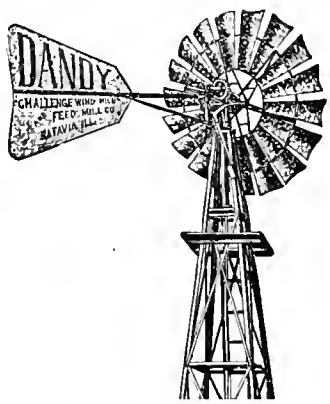
Property May Be Removed By Process of Law:—So much of sections 4923 and 4924 as forbids the delivery of property except on surrender and cancellation of the original receipt, or the indorsement of such delivery thereon, in case of partial delivery, shall not apply to property replevied or removed by operation of law.

Civil and Criminal Liability:—Every warehouseman or other person who shall wilfully violate any provision of this chapter shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; and any person aggrieved by the violation of any such provision may maintain an action against any person violating any of said provisions, to recover all damages, immediate or consequential, which he may have sustained by reason of any such violation, whether such person shall have been convicted of such violation or not.

Warehouseman's Lien; Sale:—Every public warehouseman, or other person engaged in the warehouse or storage business or who shall have stored goods of another, who shall have in his possession any such property by virtue of an agreement for the storage thereof with the owner of such property or person having a legal right to store the same, shall have a lien for the agreed storage charges on such property, or, where no charges have been agreed on, for the reasonable storage charges thereon, and, when there shall be due and unpaid six months' storage charges thereon, may sell such property at public auction as hereinafter directed; but such sale shall not conflict with the provisions of the warehouse receipt or other written agreement under which such goods were stored.

Notice of Sale:—A written or printed notice of such auction sale, stating the time and place of sale with a description of the articles to be sold, shall be sent, at least thirty days before such auction sale, by registered letter, addressed to the person who left such property for storage, at his last known place of residence, or, in case the warehouseman or storer of such property has notice from the person who left such property for storage of a change in the title or right of possession thereof, to the owner or person represented to be entitled to receive the same on payment of the storage charges, at his last known place of residence.

Additional Notice:—The post-office registry receipt for such notice, signed by the person who left such property for storage, or in case of transfer of title, by the owner or person entitled to receive such property on payment of storage charges, shall be sufficient evidence of the giving of legal notice of such sale, and when such receipt so signed is returned to the sender, such sale may proceed according to such notice. If such receipt so signed be



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RUSSIA CEMENT CO.,
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not returned to the sender, additional notice of such sale shall be given by posting such notice on the public sign-post nearest the place where such sale is to take place, and by publishing a notice in some newspaper having a circulation in the town where such sale is to take place, once a week for three weeks successively before the time fixed for such sale. Such notice shall state the time and place of sale, and contain a description of the articles to be sold and the names of the person proposing to sell the same and of the person who left the same for storage, and also, if the person proposing to sell the same has notice of a change of title or right of possession, of the owner or person represented to be entitled to receive the same on payment of storage charges.

Disposition of Proceeds of Sale:—The proceeds of such sale, after deducting the storage charges and all expenses connected with such sale, which expenses shall also be a lien on the proceeds of such sale, shall be paid to the owners of the property if called for or claimed by them at any time within one year from the date of such sale; and if such balance is not claimed or called for by the owner within said period of one year, then such balance shall escheat to the state.

Hockanum

John Geiselman, Sr., has sold his 1903 crop to Mr. Beethoven of New York, price not stated.

Plant Tobacco

Advice of a Minister to the Farmers of the South

ATIMMONSVILLE, South Carolina, minister admonishes the farmers of his section to plant tobacco. He says: "Plant tobacco, is the advice I would give to the farmers of this country after thinking, as best I can, of the condition of things in the world at present.

"It is bringing a good price now, and the 'trust' is paying that good price. It will bring a good price next summer and fall if you do not glut the market as you did this past season. The 'trust' did just what every man does; namely, get goods for as little as you can, and if you cannot get them at your price, you will pay his price.

"It is not true that the price of tobacco is high now because the 'trust' wants to 'hate the farmer.' It is high now because it is scarce and they need it. It is going to be high this year for the same reasons. And another reason in addition; namely, the tobacco crop will be cut short in every place where cotton can be grown. Cotton will also be planted where it never grew before, both in this and foreign countries. Let us now consider the Texas boll weevil; for this has had much to do with the price of cotton.

"First, suppose the government succeeds in destroying this insect. Then this fact with an increase of acreage will reduce the price of cotton materially. But suppose the insect is not killed, what guarantee have you that this insect will not destroy your crop? If it does what have you left when you neglect tobacco?

"In farming, never be an extremist. No wise man will put all of his eggs in one basket.

"The safe thing to do is to plant whatever God has made your land capable of producing. In this country plant provisions in abundance, as much cotton as you can gather and as much tobacco as you can handle, and in the end you will be better off. Go to work at once and prepare to plant some tobacco. I believe, taking the laws of trade and war conditions, etc., into consideration, you will do the wise thing. I know, practically, very little of farming, owing to the fact that my business is that of a preacher; but I am familiar with the laws of 'Political Economy.' Hence, I give this advice without suggestion or remuneration for my time and writing."

Tobacco in Ireland

Possibility of Growing the Leaf in the Emerald Isle

EFFORTS are being made to introduce on a large scale the culture of tobacco in Ireland. That the leaf will grow vigorously in Ireland is self-evident to all knowing the facts. Between 1820 and 1840 it was grown in County Wexford and other districts, and brought as high as $300 an acre, the average return being $105 an acre. Theoretically, tobacco culture in Ireland is perfectly feasible. But is it practical?

The island is notable for its heavy rainfall, high humidity and heavy dews. These are conducive to vegetable growth, tobacco included, but they are ruinous to flavor, aroma and burning quality. The distribution of moisture is uneven, so that there are probably districts where the supply is adapted to the culture. Here it will be easy to raise a good type of leaf.

The Irish climate is not suitable for curing, on account of the moisture. This, however, can be remedied by artificial methods, using dry steam, hot air, or low-temperature kiln and smoke houses. None of these appliances gives as good a result as natural curing, while some impart a special and unnatural flavor to the leaf. Nevertheless, the tobacco thus prepared would, if cheap enough, find a market at home and possibly abroad.

To put it on the market is to compete with those already in use. The Irish leaders, who have studied the question carefully, admit that it is impossible for Ireland to compete on even terms, and desire the government to reduce the duty on home-grown leaf to a point where it will mean a profit to the home grower. At the present value of farm lands, labor and interest, and with a liberal allowance for drying, curing and packing, it is believed that the Irish leaf can be grown at twelve cents a pound. A reduction of duty of fifteen cents a pound would, therefore, allow a grower a profit of three cents per pound. This presupposes that Irish leaf will sell on equal terms with American. If it sells for less, the government must give a large reduction in duty. If the Irish leaf sells at five cents a pound less, the reduction will have to be twenty per cent.

Tobacco Stemming Machine

The National Tobacco Stemming Machine is of recent invention and has been tried in Kentucky. The principle of the machine in stemming is about the same as by hand. There are two endless conveyors, made of sheet iron, independent of each other, having concaves into which the feeders drop each leaf of tobacco, with the butt flush up to a guide, which insures the gripper taking hold of the butt without fail, ready for stripping. The device for stripping is two circular knives, 12 inches in diameter, running in opposite directions, the leaf dropping from the conveyor between the knives with enough of the butt of the leaf outside of the knives for the grippers to take hold and pull it from between them to do the stripping. There are two grippers, which work automatically, each making eighty-five strokes a minute, and they never fail to grip the stem if the leaf has been properly put into the conveyor.

It is claimed that tobacco can be stemmed much drier than by hand, and is ready for immediate manufacture, or can be packed up and stored for any length of time.

The machine takes out the stem any desired length — half, three-quarters, or all. The stems themselves are cleaner than hand work. The machine will stem every known kind of tobacco grown in any part of the world.

The tobacco to be stemmed can be cased by water, steam, or a preparation in liquid form for flavoring the tobacco. All that is necessary to insure the best results from the machine is to case the tobacco uniformaly as is possible.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this head cost one cent a word each time; no advertisement taken for less than twenty cents; cash or stamps must accompany orders, which should be received by the 25th of the month.

WANTED—Ten different tobacco growers to use my hard wood ashes and write the results in this journal. Ashes at wholesale prices to the first ten. George Stevens, Peterboro, Ont., Canada.

WANTED—About 12 second-hand window sash; also window frames; will also buy second-hand matched stuff and flooring boards. Williams, care The New England Tobacco Grower Hartford.

JENKINS & BARKER,

Successors to Col. Charles L. Burdett.

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Ralph Sturtevant Warfield,

800 H St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Shade-Grown Sumatra and Shade-Grown Cuban Wrappers

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES AS DESIRED

Write for Samples and Prices

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Drawer 42. Hartford, Conn.

THE USE OF AN

Underwood Typewriter

will increase your business.

Rent one for a month and watch the result.

Underwood Typewriter Company,

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HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

F. M. Johnson

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Leading Artist in Photography and General Portraiture.

Our photographs are not "shade" grown but are made with the clearness and exact likeness that win for us permanent customers. We are after your photographic trade. *Studio, 1036 Main St., Opposite Morgan St.*

HEADQUARTERS FOR

TOBACCO INSURANCE

F. F. SMALL & CO.,

95 Pearl St., HARTFORD, CONN.
14 Fort St., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

George Storm's Death

George L. Storm, a wealthy tobacco dealer and president of the Owl Commercial Company, the large and successful shade-growing concern at Quincy, Florida, killed himself in New York recently because, it was believed, he feared the result of an operation for appendicitis. He shot himself as he sat at his desk. Peter Miller, an associate in business, said that Storm was informed by his physician that it would be necessary to perform an operation for appendicitis, but an autopsy showed no indication of appendicitis.

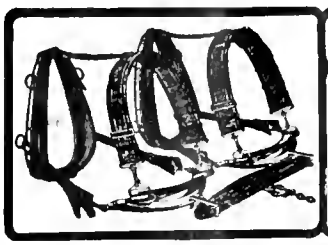
Mr. Miller attributes Storm's act to worriment over his illness. Mr. Storm was a member of the Lotus Club, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and of the American Museum of Natural History. He was a director of the German Exchange Bank. He was 63 years old. His only son, Harry F. Storm, died in Manheim, Germany, about two years ago. He has two nephews, George L. Storm, of the firm of Straiton & Storm, and Charles H. Storm, formerly president of the Bert & Russell Co., and later of the Khedivial Cigarette Company.

Fifteen Years Old

Rabbi Stucky, of Boone county, Kentucky, recently sold 60,000 pounds of tobacco, which is the accumulation of his crops for the past fifteen years. Heretofore he has refused to sell his tobacco, and has been holding it for higher prices.

Tobacco Receipts for Pension Fund

The Federal Labor Party of Australia, one of the strong parties of that country, and which holds the balance of power between the two great parties, has announced a forecast of its future policy. One of the purposes of the party is to induce the government to take over the tobacco industry, and from the profits realized to obtain the nucleus of an old-age pension fund, which would expand automatically as the consumption increased.



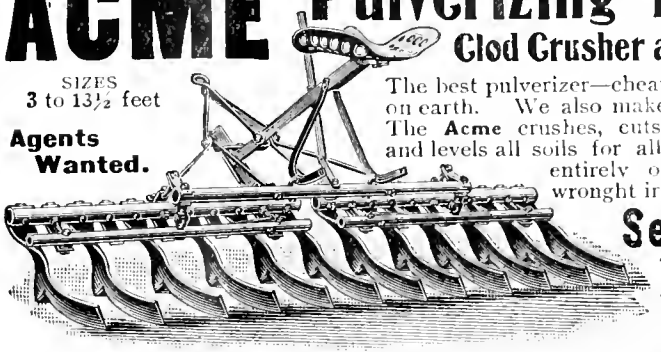
Baker's Traceless Harness

This harness is particularly valuable to tobacco growers, both in the cultivation of open and cloth covered fields. Owing to the absence of whiffletrees and traces, closer work can be done with teams everywhere. It is the farmer's "Handy Harness," saves labor, and makes farm work easier. Invaluable to every fruit grower, orchardist and lumberman. Endorsed by users everywhere. Write to-day for free catalogue.

B. F. BAKER CO., 234 Main St., Burnt Hills, N. Y.

ACME Pulverizing Harrow

Clod Crusher and Leveler.



SIZES 3 to 13½ feet

Agents Wanted.

The best pulverizer—cheapest **Riding Harrow** on earth. We also make walking **ACMES.** The **Acme** crushes, cuts, pulverizes, turns and levels all soils for all purposes. Made entirely of cast steel and wrought iron—**indestructible.**

Sent on Trial

To be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. Catalogue and Booklet **"An Ideal Harrow"** by Henry Stewart, mailed free.

I deliver f.o.b. at New York, Chicago, Columbus, Louisville, Kansas City, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Portland, etc.

DUANE H. NASH, Sole Manufacturer, Millington, New Jersey.

Branch Houses: 110 Washington St., Chicago. 240 7th Ave. So., Minneapolis. 1216 W. 8th St., Kansas City.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

Canadian Growers

Canadian grown tobacco may yet find a market in England. To this end, samples are being forwarded to the Canadian commercial agent at Manchester through the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

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TOBACCO BROKERS

208 Sheldon Street, Hartford, Conn.

STABLE MANURE

IN CAR OR CARGO LOTS

Prompt Delivery
Lowest Prices

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HARTFORD AND NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

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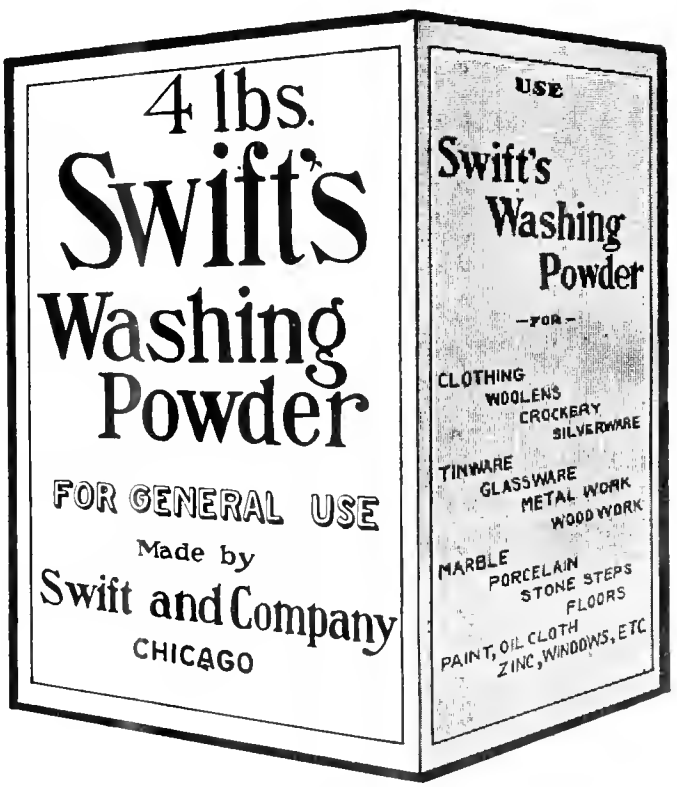

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Try a package and see for yourself.

SWIFT PROVISION COMPANY,

19 JOHN STREET, ... BOSTON, MASS.

Tobacco Seed Selection

By A. D. Shamel, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

(Concluded from February Number)

One of the principal reasons for the use of home grown seed, instead of depending upon seed grown in other regions, is that the quality of the imported seed is always a matter of uncertainty. In many cases it is claimed that growers kill the seed before sending it out of the country. The kind of plants which the seed will produce cannot be foretold by an examination of the seed, but must be learned by experience from the crop. In some cases whole crops have been lost because of poor imported seed. Therefore it is necessary to have seed for the general crop the pedigree of which is known by the growers. The experience of the breeders of other crops show that the best plan is to select the seed in the region where the crop is grown and if possible it would be desirable for every grower to select and improve his seed on his own farm.

It seems probable that one of the chief difficulties in the growing of Sumatra and Cuban varieties in the Connecticut Valley, has been that it has been necessary to use imported seed for planting the entire crop. While a considerable proportion of highly desirable plants have been produced in most fields, the effect of the change of conditions from the tropics to Connecticut, was to break the type and cause the production of a large proportion of undesirable and unprofitable plants. This is what we would naturally expect to happen from the previous experience of growers in other states with similar and other varieties of tobacco. A most careful and painstaking examination of representative fields last season, showed that the breaking up into types, the appearances of reversions and strikingly variable plants, and the development of great individual variation, did occur. In other words the industry developed before acclimated strains of tobacco had been secured. There is every reason to believe that by the proper methods of breeding and selection in the types now growing in Connecticut, during the adaptation of the plants to climatic and soil conditions uniform varieties can be secured and retained of the Connecticut type.

The selection of seed plants should be based upon the study of the points which go to make a desirable plant. It should include the number of leaves on the plant, shape of leaves, color of leaves, thickness and quality of leaves, the time of maturity, type of plant, and freedom from disease. The seed should be protected from cross fertilization by inclosing the head with a bag to prevent insects or other agencies from fertilizing the flower with pollen from other plants. Our experience shows that tobacco is perfectly self-fertile. It is also easily cross-fertilized, and it is probable that many of the flowers are crossed by insects of other agencies. From all the evidence available, crossing between plants of the same variety is undesirable. The crossed seed produces inferior plants of the self-fertilized.

On the other hand, crosses between plants of different varieties is beneficial, producing more vigorous and valuable plants than the parent plants. As a rule cross-fertilization between individual plants in most crops results in increased size and vigor of growth. This is especially true of corn and like crops which are naturally cross-fertilized to a greater or less extent. In experiments where such crops have been artificially self-fertilized for a continuous period of years, the vitality and productive power of the plants have been greatly decreased. The tobacco crop is normally self-fertilized and has probably become adapted to this method of fertilization. Therefore when crossing occurs, the plants from these crosses do not hold up in vigor of growth with the plants from self-fertilized seed. The following table from Charles Darwin's extensive series of experiments on the comparison of self and cross-fertilization in tobacco illustrates the relative vigor of the two kinds of seed:

HEIGHT OF PLANTS IN INCHES.

No. of Pod.	From Self-fertilized Plant Crossed by Crossed Plant.	From Self-fertilized Plant again Self-fertilized, forming third Self-fertilized Generation.
I	87 2-8	72 4-8
	49	14 2-8
II	48 4-8	73
	0	110 4-8
III	99	106 4-8
	15 2-8	73 6-8
IV	97 6-8	48 6-8
V	48 6-8	81 2-8
	0	61 2-8
Total	495.50	641.75

These facts make the improvement of tobacco by selection and crossing a practical field for work.

From the fact that the work of the improvement of tobacco has been just begun, there is a lack of experimental data to substantiate any, of what we believe to be practical methods of breeding. However, we are not wholly without evidence in the Connecticut Valley as to the correct methods of selection In a field of tobacco in the Connecticut Valley, a grower selected two years ago a typical plant in a field of as uniform type as he could find. He saved the seed from this plant separate from the rest of his seed crop.

This seed was planted in a separate seed bed, and the plants set out in a separate portion of the field. An examination of the field made by the writer and the grower, showed that the plants were much more uniform than the plants grown from the general seed. In fact the uniformity was so striking that it was a matter of general remark among all visitors to this field. The fermented tobacco shows that it is more uniform than that from the rest of the field. In other instances where seed plants have been selected for a special purpose, the crops show that the selection of seed has had a great influence on the crop.

The relation between the cured and fermented leaf, and the plant in the field must be known in order to make an intelligent selection of seed plants. In a careful canvass of growers on this point last season, there was not a single man who had followed the leaf from the plant to the finished product. In such a condition the selection would be like trying to select seed corn without examining the mature ear, or selecting seed cotton without a study of the fiber. From the fact that the plants must be picked out and seed saved before the finished leaf can be examined, it is necessary to select enough best plants in the light of previous experience, so that after the leaves from the different plants have been examined, the undesirable types can be discarded. From the fact that the seed plants have to be allowed to stand in the field long after the leaves must be harvested, it is necessary to pick the leaves from these plants, tag them so that they can be separated from the rest of the tobacco after curing and fermentation, and make the examination in the warehouse.

The central cluster of pods should be used for seed purposes. It is probable that the seed in the pods in this central cluster is most desirable. From the great number of seed in each pod it is not necessary to save the sucker pods. In an examination of the pods from different varieties it was found that each pod contained from two to five thousand seeds. Therefore it is not necessary for a grower to select all of the pods on the seed plants in order to secure a sufficient supply of seed.

The heaviest, best developed seed should be used for planting. Experiments by Dr. Trabut in Algeria show that the heaviest seed produce the best plants. The light undeveloped chaffy seed produce weak spindling plants. In a test of vitality made this season by the Department of Agriculture, of heavy, medium and light seed from the same plant, it was found that from 95 to 100 per cent. of the heavy sprouted, 50 to 80 of the medium and 0 to 12 per cent. of the light seed. These results are extremely interesting in that they show the comparative vigor of germination and indicate the comparative vitality of the heavy and light seed. It is a good plan to separate out of the heavy seed from the entire seed supply, and discard the light and un-

LUTHER M. CASE,

WINSTED, CONNECTICUT,

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Connecticut Leaf Tobacco.
Shade Grown
Sumatra in Bales.

Main Warehouse and Office, Pine Meadow, Conn.

BRANCH WAREHOUSES:

Southwick, Mass.,—Foreman, H. L. Miller.
East Canaan, Conn.,—Foreman, L. F. Bronson.
Barkhamsted, Conn.,—Foreman, L. A. Lee.
North Hatfield, Mass.,—Foreman, Willis Holden.
New Hartford, Conn.,—Foreman, James Stewart.

SUMATRA PLANTATIONS:

Pine Meadow, Conn.,	25 Acres
Barkhamsted, Conn.,	20 Acres
Southwick, Mass.,	15 Acres

Always in the market for old Tobacco if well assorted and packed. Havana Seed Wrappers a specialty, assorted and sized into thirty-two grades.

desirable seeds, using only the heavy seed for planting. In any case it is advisable to test the vitality of the seed before planting. This can be done by thoroughly mixing the seed, and counting out two sets of two hundred seeds each. These samples can be sprouted between layers of moist blotting paper. In six days 75 per cent. of the seed ought to have sprouted and in ten days 95 per cent. should have germinated.

Old seed is frequently used for planting. The usual reason is that in such cases the old seed has been found to produce good crops. There is no reason to believe that the seed improves with age, but every indication that the vigor and vitality is very weak in old seed. Ten year old seed has been reported of good vitality and instances have been cited of twenty year old seed producing a crop. The length of life of the seed probably depends upon the conditions of harvest and keeping. The seed should not be harvested until fully matured, and then dried before being removed from the pod. When thoroughly dry, it can be shelled out of the pods and kept in dry glass vessels. It is a safe general principle in tobacco growing, that whenever possible fresh seed should be used for planting.

If a grower produces a crop which is perfect in every respect and exactly suits his ideas of a tobacco crop, it would be advisable to keep enough seed so that if his next crop, or any future crops are undesirable, this seed can be used for planting. Practical experience shows that such seed, kept under proper conditions may be safely used for several years.

The plans for breeding experiments by the Department of Agriculture include two main considerations. First the production of hybrids of the different native varieties, and bybrids of the native varieties and imported strains. In the experiments by Dr. Trabut in Algeria, it was found that the crosses between the native tobaccos and imported varieties, retained the hardiness of the native varieties with the desirable qualities of the imported types. Other experiments by Italian workers show substantially the same results. Therefore it seems desirable to cross the Havana and Connecticut seed leaf types with the Cuban and Sumatra varieties. Crosses have been made between all of these varieties the past season, and the seed from each cross will be grown in separate rows in the field this season for study and comparison.

The second important line of work begun last season in the selection of typical plants for a test of their transmitting power. The seed of these plants have been harvested separately and careful records kept of the characteristics of the plants, such as type, number of leaves, shape of leaves, time of maturity and other important points. The seed from each plant will be planted in separate rows in the field in order to test the transmitting power of each individual seed plant. The objects of this experiment are to show whether the types come true to seed, and to find the most valuable parents for further selection and propagation. When strains are discovered which come true to seed, and are of a desirable type the further improvement will be a matter of selection from the best plants of these strains.

Burley Company Incorporated

The Burley Loose Tobacco Warehouse Company, of Lexington, Kentucky, has filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk of Fayette, Kentucky. The company has a capital stock of $100,000, and expects to handle from 20,000 to 30,000 pounds tobacco a year. Most of this will be bought loose from the growers.

IT'S A GOOD THING TO KNOW:

The best place in Hartford to buy Jewelry, to buy a watch, to have a watch repaired.

It's over on Pearl street, just a little way from Main.

GEORGE W. BALL,
Diamond Broker and Jeweler,
65 PEARL ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

The International Tobacco Cloth

THE superiority of The International Tobacco Cloth has been fully demonstrated in the field ¶ High-grade material and skilful construction, combined with long experience in manufacturing this class of fabric, accounts for the superiority of The International Tobacco Cloth ¶ Made in all required widths; shipments prompt and complete.

Forbes & Wallace

Springfield, Mass.

AGRICULTURA

The New England Tobacco Grower

VOL. V. No. 2. HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, APRIL, 1904. $1.00 A YEAR

Recent Experiments in Tobacco Culture

THE recent experiments conducted by Dr. Trobut upon the selection and improvement of tobacco by means of seed selection, furnish valuable evidence for the guidance of growers of tobacco in all tobacco sections. He says that planters may rapidly ameliorate the race of tobacco they cultivate, by using carefully selected seed. This choice, however, involves some precautions. The plants should be selected with the greatest care for seed purposes, and at the time of flowering covered around the inforescence with light closely woven cloth. By this operation one avoids the pollenation of selected plants by pollen of inferior plants. It is also of advantage to carry on artificial pollenation of the flowers on the selected stalks by carrying pollen from one to another. This operation is, to be sure, limited and somewhat uncertain, but it permits one, nevertheless, to obtain very vigorous plants of decided merit in many instances.

The experiments carried on by Dr. Trobut at the botanical station in Algeria during four years, on the value of tobacco crosses is an illustration of the usefulness of the practice. The object of those experiments was to unite all of the races of tobacco already acclimated in Algeria, and a collection of exotic tobaccos. From the crosses of the introduced tobaccos with the best races already acclimated, there have resulted a certain number of varieties which seem advantageous for these regions. In the crosses carried on for the purpose of improving the native tobaccos, he observed that the seeds of tobacco are often badly formed and show low specific gravity. By placing the tobacco seed in water, it was observed that only one-half of the seed sunk to the bottom of the vessel. The seeds which floated on the surface of the water, were nevertheless able to germinate, but gave less vigorous plants during their whole development.

By sowing the seed which floated, and those which sank, he established the fact that all of the plants grown from the heavy seed were greener, taller and more vigorous than the plants raised from the light seed. The seedlings transplanted in the same field, alternating a plant from heavy seed with a plant from light seed, preserved their characters, the plants from the heavy seed having the more desirable leaves and producing the best plants. The plants from the light seed developed more slowly and had a tendency to bloom before having reached sufficient development. The weight of leaves from the plants grown from the light seed was hardly one-half that of the leaves harvested from the plants grown from the heavy seed.

There is no doubt that considerable advantage is to be derived from this easy selection of the heavy seed. Growers of tobacco always have an excessive amount of seed. Before sprouting or sowing this seed, they should throw it into a vessel of water, shake gently, and take out the seed that float, destroying it so that it cannot be used for planting through any possible mistake. The amount of seed that float usually represents about one-half of the seed gathered. The heavy seed may be dried and preserved, or the best plan is to make the separation just before time for sowing, and then sow immediately after this treatment. The heavy seed thus planted will give more vigorous plants producing better leaves, but with a tendency to bloom a little later than plants grown from the light seed

In practice it may be found that few if any of the seeds sink immediately after having been thrown into the water. It seems that it is necessary for the seed to stand for some time in the water during which they become thoroughly moistened and will then sink. By careful examination, the moment when all of the heavy seed have sunk, can be determined, and the light seed removed. Another plan for the separation of the light from the heavy seed, is by the use of sieves having such sized openings that the heavy seed will fall through and the light seed be retained and finally discarded. Cheese cloth having the proper size of mesh can be used successfully for this purpose. If it is possibe to use an air blast, there is probably no better method of separation. As the tobacco seed are very light it will be found necessary to have a very steady current of air, and of such volume that the heavy seed will fall and the light seed be carried away. There are certain makes of the ordinary fanning mills which it is possible to adapt to tobacco seed and will make the desired separation successful.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.

The first attempts at cultivation of tobacco in Algeria by the Europeans, were made with seed of Paraquay and Palatinate, but these races have undergone successive transformations without having the qualities which were formerly preserved by the Arabs, but have nevertheless a greater production. This constant variation is such that under the name of colonial tobacco, one meets many different types. Because of the impossibility of making constant individual selections and avoiding natural variations of the plant, it is a question whether the variety of tobacco alone has influence in the quality of the plant. In principle the best tobaccos are those which burn best, but the nature of the soil, methods of cultivation, practice of irrigation and methods of curing and handling seem to effect the combustibility even more than the variety of the plant. The remarkable combustibility of the station tobacco is due to

Concluded on page 9

Westfield

March 7, the cry of the farmers was not "Make hay while the sun shines," it was rather, "Make tobacco while the rain falls!" After months of waiting for an opportunity to take their tobacco from the poles, where it has been allowed to remain on account of the dry weather, the raisers of the weed welcomed and took advantage of the downpour, and mustered their forces, the humidity in the air giving the limpness to the leaf that is necessary for the safe handling of the plants.

Ordinarily this work would have been done back in November, or within two months of harvesting time, but the past winter has been a remarkable exception in the history of seasons. The tobacco men worked their forces until well towards morning and succeeded in getting most of the plants off the poles. An awkward and inconvenient condition of affairs was created by the flooding of the ground in the tobacco barns, as a result of the heavy rain and thawing of the snowbanks surrounding the buildings. In some instances perfect rivers flowed through the barns, and the workmen had to wade in water at their work.

Agency in Hartford

Edward U. Denslow of Hartford is acting as agent for the B. L. Bragg Company of Springfield, whose excellent line of up-to-date farm machinery is unsurpassed. The Bragg Company's line is well known for reliability, and tobacco growers using their goods gladly testify to their merit. Mr. Denslow, who is located at 218 State street, will be glad to show prospective purchasers the Bragg line of machinery.

Hot-Bed Sash.

Get our quotations on Hot-Bed Sash. We make them in standard sizes or in special sizes to suit the requirements of Tobacco Growers, and guarantee honest materials, the best of workmanship, and a good, serviceable sash.

DOORS, GLAZED WINDOWS, BLINDS, WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES.

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD DOORS A SPECIALTY.
Cord for Sash and Ventilators.

E. A. Carlisle and Pope Co., *Successors to Levi Boles & Son,*

2 Sudbury St., Cor. Haymarket Sq., Boston, Mass.

Tobacco Storage Company

Documents have been filed with the Connecticut secretary of state as follows: Certificate of incorporation of the East Hartford Tobacco Storage corporation, which is organized with a capital stock of $5,000 for the purpose of dealing in tobacco, manufacturing and preparing it for market and taking tobacco on storage. The capital stock is divided into 50 shares of $100 each. George A. Billings, A. E. Kilbourne, Charles C. Hanmer and Francis J. Hanmer are the incorporators.

Glastonbury

Nathaniel Tryon, a lifelong resident of the eastern part of this town, near the South Manchester line, died at his home February 26, at the age of 82. He was one of the wealthiest men in Glastonbury. He is survived by a widow and by three sons, Nathaniel Russell Tryon, Charles Howard Tryon and Joseph Tryon, and one daughter Miss Jane C. Tryon, all of whom reside at the homestead.

Sherman

C. H. Hawes recently sold most of his tobacco, packed one year ago. He sold one case for 60 pounds, packed weight, amounting to the snug sum of $180 for 300 pounds.

Andrews & Peck,

MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Doors, Windows and Blinds.

Manufacturers' Agents for Akron Sewer Pipe and Land Tile.
We make a specialty of hotbed sash.

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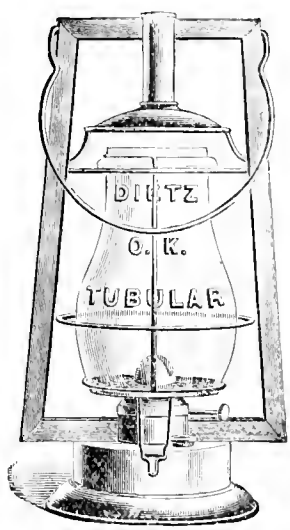
For The Seed-Bed



Use the Dietz O. K. Tubular Lantern, — the most satisfactory lantern made for this purpose. Unreliable lanterns make havoc among the plants by smoke, or else go out at the critical time, and leave the seed-bed unprotected from chill and frost. Dietz Lanterns burn steadily, and can be depended upon every time. If you have tried oil-stoves or unreliable lanterns, and become disgusted with smoke-killing and low temperatures, we ask you to give the Dietz O. K. Lantern a trial.

Let your dealer show you one, or send to us for a catalogue.

R. E. DIETZ COMPANY

Greenwich, corner Laight Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

ESTABLISHED 1840

PUMPS — RIDER AND ERICSSON. All Sizes, New and Second Hand, from $45.00 up. All Repairs.

BOILERS — Second Hand, 35 H. P., Steam, $70.00. No. 5, Second Hand Scollay at $50.00. New Boilers at Low Prices.

PIPE — New 2 in., Full Lengths at 9¼c.; Second Hand, 2 in., 7½c.; 1½ in., 5¾c.; 1¼ in., 4½c.; 1 in., 3¼c.; ¾ in., 3c. Fittings of all Kinds.

PIPE CUTTERS — NEW SAUNDERS PATTERN No. 1, $1.00; No. 2, $1.30.

STOCKS AND DIES — NEW ECONOMY No. 1, $3.00, No. 2, $4.00.

STILLSON WRENCHES — NEW 18 inch, $1.05, 24 inch, $2.40.

PIPE VISES — NEW No. 1, HINGED, $2.25.

GARDEN HOSE — NEW ¾ in., Guaranteed 100 lbs. Water Pressure 7½c. per foot; not Guaranteed, 4¾c. per foot.

GLASS — New, 16x24, Double, Natural Gas Made Glass, $3.40 per Box; 14x20, Double, $3.20; 12x16, Single, $2.30; 10x12 and 8x10, Single, $2.25.

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BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

The New England Tobacco Grower

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, APRIL, 1904

Warehouses in Full Swing

Many Hands Employed and Large Quantities of Tobacco Being Packed

East Hartford

The tobacco warehouses are going at full force. P. Demerlien & Sons have their usual number of hands. W. L. Huntting & Company are swinging all they can do, and E. O. Goodwin is receiving a large quantity of the leaf and will continue packing until warm weather.

Alfred Ensign has opened the E. R. Ensign & Sons' packing house and is busy packing seedleaf for I. K. Kaffenburg of Boston. Eight hands are at work, packing only. The crops that have been received are those of E. R. Ensign & Sons, eleven acres; Charles Yauch & Son, eight acres; Frank Yauch, four acres; A. W. Moseley, three acres; C. Bartlett, ten acres; Joel Brewer, eight acres.

F. Howard Ensign is packing for Mr. Aufhausser of New York. The length of time the warehouse is to be kept open depends on how much more tobacco Mr. Aufhausser buys.

Those contemplating the erection of new tobacco sheds are H. G. Beaumont, who has given the contract to J. F. Whaples, and Frank D. May, who will erect one or two large sheds on his newly purchased farm in the eastern Hockanum district.

The crops recently purchased by Howard Ensign for Mr. Biederman of Brooklyn are: Charles Risley, three acres, at 20 and 17 cents; F. Howard Ensign, nine acres, 22 and 10; Hubbard Waldo, four acres, 20 and 17; seedleaf, all assorted. He has also purchased three acres of seedleaf from Louis Tryon of South Glastonbury and four acres of Havana from Mr. Carberry, in the bundle.

Samuel Stevens of Glastonbury purchased W. G. and A. A. Forbes' tobacco in the bundle, at seven cents. There are twenty-four acres in the batch.

Keiser & Boasberg of Buffalo have purchased 100 cases of tobacco in South Windsor and are assorting and packing at Lowell Brewer's warehouse.

The F. W. Griswold Corporation have contracted with William Welk of Glastonbury for a shed, 64x32 feet.

Michael Liebler will build a shed, 84x32 feet, the contract going to the F. W. Griswold Corporation.

Edward O. Goodwin, agent for Rosenwald & Brother, has purchased the crops of the following growers: James Harvey, John Martin, A. McGehan, George E. Pratt, Henry R. Burnham, Edward B. Ripley, Arthur Talcott, Burton G. Brewer, Charles P. Cummings, Chauncey Hollister, Merritt Smart, Martin Roberts, William Hines, Alonzo P. Hills, Clifford F. Brewer, Hoadley C. Brewer, Edwin E. Gilman, Levi Hayes, Ralph Hayes, Charles Richmond, A. C. Abbe, Frank Getto, Charles P. Hills, George H. Hills, A. Frederick Olmsted, Bryan H. Griswold, Frederick M. Hills, William Wells, Everett Hills, Elliott Hills, C. F. Deane, Mrs. G. Toohill, Edwin A. Judson, Walter Simmons, Elmer Twilcott, J. K. Hall, Frederick W. Gehan, William Weldon, A. Fuller, John Lang, Alfred E. Hollister, Christopher Sweeney and Alfred E. Kilbourne. All of these crops have been delivered at the warehouse.

Sunderland

Several sales have been made at low prices, the American Tobacco Company, Carl of Hatfield, and Mendelsohn being the buyers.

From $50 to $80 worth of manure and fertilizers are generally used to the acre here.

Seed is usually saved from a particularly good crop by the best growers, although some follow the practice of saving from year to year, which does not prove as satisfactory in the long run.

The outlook for labor the coming season is very good, Polanders being the principal help. They do fairly well.

The acreage this year will be about the same as 1903.

New Milford

G. Falk and brother are putting up tobacco in Turney Soule's warehouse. Louis Frankel, their representative, is no stranger in these parts. He has been more or less engaged in the Housatonic Valley tobacco packing for the past fifteen years. James Connors, who has been all through the business departments of the packing industry from handler to foreman, has been engaged as foreman of the packing room.

Broad Brook

A. H. Grant of Melrose, who is picking up a considerable quantity of tobacco, has purchased Carl Pheiffer's crop. He is packing for Lichenstein of New York, whose warehouse opened early in March.

Joseph Mayer, a buyer from New York, was in Broad Brook early in March and purchased considerable quantities of Havana leaf.

Melrose

A large tobacco shed owned by E. M. Granger was destroyed by fire recently. The shed contained fifty bales of tobacco and many harvesting tools. These were consumed. The barn was valued at $1,000 and was insured for $800. The loss on tobacco is covered by insurance. It is supposed that the fire was caused by a wood stove.

Warehouse Point

Leonard L. Grotta has been engaged by Charles Leiderman & Company of New York to sort and pack 500 cases of seed and Havana tobacco at Mr. Grotta's warehouse. About 40 men have been put to work sorting, sizing and tying. William Dennison has been engaged as foreman.

The following sales have been made in this vicinity recently: J. H. Simonds, twenty acres at 15½ cents per pound, to Hinsdale Smith & Co. of Springfield; Anthony Sabonis, at 10½ cents, and John Mason and Orson Cone to Wilcox of Philadelphia. Auerbach & Co. of Buffalo have engaged Grotta & Co. to assort and pack 500 cases of tobacco grown in this vicinity.

Enfield Street

Most of the farmers in this vicinity are thinking of raising seed leaf this year.

Several sales were made last week to the American Tobacco company, at prices averaging about 12 cents per pound.

Hartford

A number of shade-growers dined at the Allyn House the evening of March 7, and discussed various features of the business. Ariel Mitchelson of Tariffville presided at the dinner, and several speeches were made.

Shaker Station

Tobacco buyers are around quite numerous, and some sales made. There are still several crops unsold.

Wapping

Judson Rockwell has delivered his tobacco to Haas of Hartford.

Tobacco All Down

1903 Crop Taken From the Poles.—Numerous March Sales

Putney

Sales made during March include the following: H. Crawford, five acres; S. Houghton, two and one-half acres; C. Brown, one-half acre; M. Benson, one-half acre; Page Brothers, one acre; H. D. Gassett, one-half acre; F. B. Hannum, six acres; Ellison, two and one-half acres; G. Miles, one acre; F. Harding, two acres; A. Townshend, one-half acre; H. Bennett, two acres; H. E. Gassett, two acres. These lots were sold to R. E. Fairchild, agent for Isaac Meyers & Company, New York. The price paid was from four to 12½ cents. Most of them sold at nine and ten cents.

H. Crawford has sold part of his 1900 and 1902 crop to Meyers & Company.

George Henry of Amherst has bought the crops of J. Washburn, W. Pierce, Miss White and E. Akin.

There are one or two lots still unsold.

H. E. C.

East Whately

Tobacco beds in this section will be late on account of frost and snow. At this writing frost is nearly three feet deep.

The 1903 crop is all taken from the poles and perhaps one-half sold in bundles at prices ranging from six to 16 cents.

Many of the crops are being packed.

Acreage for 1904 will be about the same as 1903, and the prospects are bright for good prices for good crops.

L. F. GRAVES.

Hatfield

Tobacco is all down and in the bundle. All available help is being worked in the assorting shops.

It will take nearly the month of April to finish the assorting. Many tons are being received at the several warehouses to be assorted and cased.

Growers are unwilling to take prevailing prices, which range from eight to thirteen cents in the bundle.

All old tobacco is practically bought up, and new-sweat crops are sold and are being shipped as soon as sampled. The new goods are coming out well sweated and in better condition than was expected.

The spring bids fair to be late; good sleighing and plenty of snow to date. No one is discussing the tobacco bed subject as yet, but rather have to handle the vast amount of tobacco being drawn into town to be assorted.

B. M. WARNER.

Northampton

McGrath Brothers have been busy assorting tobacco since January; they employ about 50 hands.

East Windsor Hill

No grower in this vicinity has sowed his seed-bed yet, nor made preparation therefor.

All the tobacco is down in this vicinity, save three-fourths of an acre owned by Vibert Brothers.

The most recent sale is that of Martin McGrath to Grave of New Haven.

The acreage this season will be about the same as last year.

Frost has penetrated from 20 inches to two feet. A very early spring is not probable with such a depth of frost in the ground.

Half a dozen lots of tobacco still remain unsold. ROSWELL GRANT.

Broad Brook

Henry Kohn of New York was in town March 15 buying tobacco, and among the crops bought were those of C. Hanshultz, F. Werner, Mr. McVey, Mrs. J. O'Neil, John Sheridan, Bernard Sheridan, John Smith, Timothy Clifford, George Bell and Edward Nevers, the prices ranging from eight to 13½ cents.

Broad Brook was literally flooded with tobacco buyers the last week of March, and the few unsold crops in the vicinity were rapidly disposed of at about ten cents a pound.

South Windsor

Albert Edward Smith, aged 29 years, died March 11, at the Hartford Hospital, where he had been receiving careful treatment since the summer of 1902. He was a farmer and tobacco grower by occupation and on August 27, 1902, while hanging tobacco in his shed, he slipped and fell twenty two feet, landing on his back across a beam. Some of the vertebrae were broken and recovery was impossible. A post-mortem examination was held on the body. Mr. Smith was born in England. He is survived by his wife, two children and his parents.

Wapping

J. C. Stoughton delivered his tobacco to Haas this week.

Among those who have recently sold their tobacco are M. Dwyer, W. W. Grant, Oscar Stoughton and Louis Juno.

Wallop

Recent sales of tobacco have been by Hiram Pierce and Samuel H. Neelans to Aurbach & Co., Albert J. Terry to Starr Bros., Frank Simons and O. S. Olmsted to Joseph Gans & Son. There are a few crops yet unsold. John Middleton is assorting his home crop.

East Deerfield

Tobacco is all down and stripped at this place. One or two growers are having their crops assorted.

Warehouse Point

A civil suit for $100 of James M. Lasbury vs. E. N. Myers was tried before Justice J. R. Sperry recently. The suit was brought by Lasbury to recover a bill of $95.84 claimed to be due on a sale of tobacco a few years ago. Judgment was given for the plaintiff to recover the amount of the bill with costs. The defendant gave notice of intention to appeal to the higher court.

As a result of a misunderstanding in the wage schedule for the tobacco sorters employed at the warehouse of the Simon Aurbach Company, forty-seven hands went out on strike March 15. The sorters, upon receiving their pay, found that they were receiving only one cent a pound for the tobacco they had sorted instead of one and one-quarter cents which they had expected. The demand was granted by the firm and the men returned to work after a few hours' rest. The men now get 1¼ cents per pound, tie their own fillers and are limited to 200 pounds a day, all over 200 pounds being sorted for nothing. Before the strike the men received one cent per pound and did not tie their own fillers.

East Hartford

A quantity of Havana seed tobacco raised in the vicinity of Broad Brook was received at the warehouse of P. Dennerlein & Sons March 23. Edward O. Goodwin received about twenty acres of tobacco at his warehouse on the same date. He has sent about 1,000 cases to the warehouse of Hammer & Kilbourne. Meyer & Mendelsshon, who bought the Sutter Brothers' warehouse, have opened with a force of fifty men.

North Hatfield

William Coffee has sold his tobacco to James Day, at ten cents.

The assorting shops are closed except those of Frank Jones and Oscar Belden Sons.

Suffield

A large invoice of tobacco was shipped from this place recently, coming from surrounding towns and this place. The crop is being picked up by the buyers although a number of growers are sorting their crops rather than to sell at the prevailing prices.

Quite a number of growers are now preparing their seed-beds.

Practically all the tobacco is now off the poles and eighty per cent. of it is sold. A number of buyers were in town recently, securing many crops. The largest buyer was the American Tobacco Company.

The acreage for 1904 will be about the same as last year.

Conway, Massachusetts

Recent sales are: C. F. Elmer, three acres to Faulk, at ten cents in bundle. G. H. Johnson and W. R. Bachelder, to Frank Jones, of Hatfield, Mass., at six cents; also the remainder of B. S. Graves & Sons' and Boyden Bros.' crop to James Day, at nine and ten cents. Only a few lots are left unsold, and most of them are going to be assorted.

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have for over twenty years been producing the best and finest crops of tobacco in the Connecticut Valley, because they supply the plant food that is best for tobacco, and ***plenty of it*** to carry the crop through to maturity.

Mr. B. N. Alderman, East Granby, Conn., says: "I am partial to the Bowker Tobacco Ash Fertilizer because it acts very quickly and **also carries the crop through.**"
Another grower writes: "The Bowker goods **also show the second year** which is important in repeated use of the same ground."

BOWKER **FERTILIZER COMPANY, BOSTON and NEW YORK.**

220 State Street, Hartford, Conn.

Tobacco Stations

Assignments of Bureau of Soils Experts for the Season of 1904

THE assignments of tobacco parties for the work of the several stations under the direction of the Bureau of Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture, during the field season of 1904, are as follows:

HINSON PARTY.—W. M. Hinson, with J. B. Stewart, W. J. Wood, Otto Olson, H. Weinberg, and J. D. Butler as assistants, will have charge of the tobacco work in Texas, with headquarters at Nacogdoches, Giddings and Crochett. J. B. Stewart will be assigned to the Gidding station, and W. J. Woods to the Crochett station, the rest of the party to make their headquarters at Nacogdoches. The experiments are to further demonstrate whether a desirable filler tobacco can be grown on Texas soils, containing the necessary Cuban aroma.

MASSEY PARTY.—G. B. Massey, with H. Clark as his assistant, will have charge of the work in Ohio, with headquarters at, or near, Germantown. This experiment is to further demonstrate the practicability of raising Cuban leaf on the second bottom lands and uplands (Miami loam), containing the necessary Cuban qualities, and to introduce the bulk fermentation of the native tobacco.

AYER PARTY.—Louis Ayer, with R. S. Epley as his assistant, will have charge of the work in Alabama, establishing his headquarters at Spratts, Perry County. This experiment is a continuation of last year's work in Alabama to further demonstrate the practicability of raising the Cuban leaf under the conditions in that section.

RICH PARTY.—Harry Rich will have charge of the work in South Carolina, with headquarters at St. Matthews, Orangeburg County. This work will be a continuation of that of last season, the demonstration of the practicability of raising the Cuban leaf in South Carolina.

COBEY PARTY.—W. W. Cobey has been assigned to the Bureau of Plant Industry and will remain in the Connecticut Valley.

MATHEWSON PARTY.—E. Mathewson, with W. W. Green as his assistant, will have charge of the work in Virginia, establishing his headquarters at Appomattox. This experiment is to demonstrate to the Virginia farmers that better financial results will be obtained by the judicial use of commercial fertilizers, improved methods of culture, more care exercised in handling the crop, and other essential conditons to the production of profitable crops.

WEINBURG PARTY.—H. Weinburg, with three assistants, will have charge of the cigar leaf packing house at St. Louis. He will demonstrate to the public the method used by the department in bulk fermentation, assorting and packing cigar leaf fillers and wrappers. He will also answer any questions asked him by the public pertaining to the handling of cigar leaf.

MCNESS.—Geo. T. McNess will have charge of the tobacco investigations of the Bureau of Soils under the direction of the chief of the bureau, Prof. Milton Whitney, with headquarters at Washington, D. C.

Tobacco Quotations

Prices in New York are quoted as follows:

Wisconsin,	
Havana Seed, average...	10—15
Fillers.....	3—5
Fine.....	12½—20
Connecticut fillers.....	4—6
Average running lots....	8—35
Fine wrappers.....	50—70
New York State fillers.....	3—5
Average running lots....	5—12
Ohio Zimmer Spanish.....	15—10
Gebhart B's.....	—12½
Pennsylvania fillers.....	3—6
Average lots B's.....	10—14

Curing Tobacco

A Wisconsin Grower's Views on This Important Subject

IN a paper read before the Wisconsin Tobacco Growers' convention, recently, on the subject of "Artificial Heat in Casing Tobacco," S. B. Heddles of Janesville, said: In treating with the subject of fermentation I only try to give you a brief outline of the process from my own actual experience, and will not attempt to treat the subject from a scientific standpoint.

One of the greatest problems confronting the leaf tobacco dealers in Wisconsin today is how to care for their packings in the curing process, and how to avoid the danger which occurs to more or less extent every year in going through the natural curing process, or which is generally termed the sweat. In my judgment the climatic condition has as much to do with the curing of tobacco as it has the growing of it, and when both are favorable we have sound tobacco. The question I have been asked to treat with is artificial heat in curing tobacco.

This, I believe, is the only safe way, and the only way known to me, to avoid damage from must, or even black rot. But great care must be exercised in the treatment of new tobacco. In order to cure with artificial heat it is necessary to equip our warehouses for the work, which means to put in a steam boiler, pipe the building, and make such arrangements so that we can maintain a reasonable degree of heat and moisture in our curing rooms at any or all times.

In the treatment of cigar leaf wrappers or binders, taking them as they are regularly packed in the sorting room, they should be placed in curing rooms with the temperature about 60 degrees Fahrenheit. At this degree of heat fermentation will start slowly and thereby avoid the danger of giving the tobacco a fire-sweat smell. The only moisture required at this period will come from the new tobacco in passing through what is commonly termed the water sweat.

My experience has been, where I have kept a hydrometer in my curing room to ascertain the humidity or moisture, that it would register at about 50 degrees or normal. After goods have been in the sweat from three to four weeks, a greater degree of heat can be used without risk of damaging goods, and as the goods advance in the sweat it will be necessary to maintain a higher degree of temperature. I aim to run my curing room at 70 to 75 degrees. And as soon as the summer season comes we only use artificial heat in the event of cold or damp rainy weather. One of the greatest advantages of artificial heat is to be able to maintain the proper degree of heat required for fermentation besides keeping our buildings sweet and free from damp, or foul air, as the latter condition is sure to generate must or mold. Good results have been obtained by me in my experiments of curing new tobaccos by putting the goods in the curing room about four to five weeks, or until they are partly cured, and have shrunk about seven per cent., then removing them to other storage above freezing point and allow them to finish in the natural sweat during the summer months.

It is conceded by nearly all that proper fermentation improves the aroma and quality of all tobacco. But the fad for light wrappers and binders has compelled the trade to throw upon the market a raw and uncured product which they can only obtain by light packing and not allowing the goods to ferment properly.

Tobacco cured by artificial heat, when properly treated, has a tougher fibre, finer aroma and a surer burner than the natural sweat goods.

Cigar Manufacturer Dead

Charles Bondy, senior member of Bondy & Lederer, New York cigar manufacturers, died recently of pneumonia, after an illness of only two days. The business of the firm will be continued under the management of Emile C. Bondy and Richard C. Bondy, sons of the deceased.

Prison Cigar Factory

The cigar factory which was run in connection with the Michigan Penitentiary until destroyed by fire some weeks ago, is to be rebuilt. Since the fire a determined effort has been made by the members of the Cigar Makers' International Union and other labor organizations to induce the state of Michigan to permanently discontinue the production of prison-made cigars. Their efforts have proved unsuccessful, however, and Governor Bliss and the board of state auditors have agreed to an appropriation of $11,000 for rebuilding the cigar factory at the Marquette prison.

Florida Sumatra Tobacco Co.

The Florida Sumatra Tobacco Company has been incorporated under the laws of the state of New York by John Murray and E. L. Winant, of Brooklyn, and Louis Leopold, of New York, with a nominal capital of $5,000. The officers will be Louis Leopold, president and treasurer, and E. L. Winant, secretary. The company will engage in marketing exclusively Sumatra tobacco, with headquarters at 11 Burling Slip, New York.

Can't Send by Mail

The following countries prohibit the transit of tobacco through the mails: Great Britain—No packages of manufactured tobacco of any kind, including cigars, cigarettes and snuff; also packages of unmanufactured tobacco which exceed four ounces, gross weight. France—No tobacco of any kind, manufactured or unmanufactured. Italy—No samples of tobacco. New South Wales—No samples of tobacco

Ohio Experimental Farm

George B. Massey, a Government tobacco expert, will conduct an experimental farm at Germantown, O., near Dayton, this season, and will grow Havana leaf.

A Golden Rule of Agriculture:

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Potash

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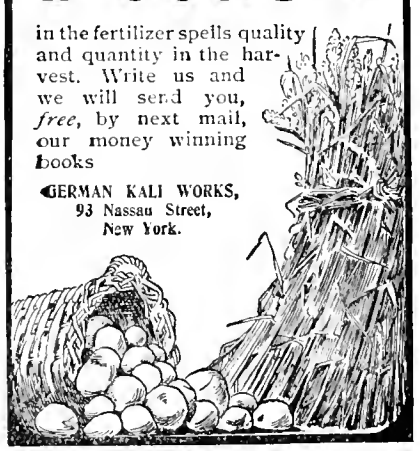

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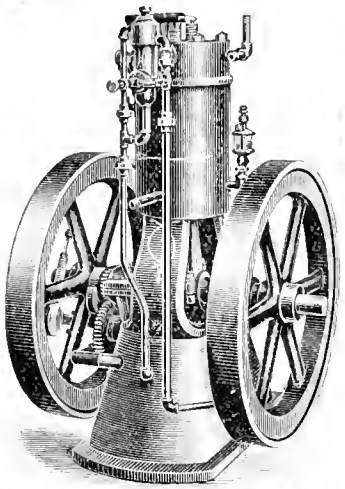

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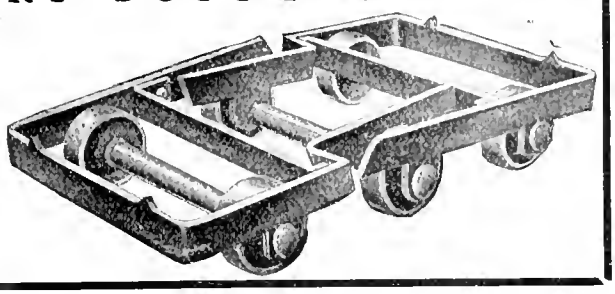

Smuggling Encouraged

Peculiar State of Affairs in Turkey, Where Tobacco is Smuggled

TURKEY is perhaps the only country where smugglers are protected by the government. A recent decision places them in an exceedingly good position. In 1884 the government gave the Tobacco Regie Company the monopoly of the tobacco business, for which the Regie pays 750,000 Turkish pounds ($3,375,000) a year and a share in the profits.

Every since its establishment the Regie has been trying to stop smuggling and spends about 250,000 Turkish pounds ($1,125,000) a year on its preventive service. The government never gives any assistance, prohibits the excise men from using arms and when they kill a smuggler prosecutes them for murder and imprisons them.

The reason for all this is that the people are so poor and discontented that the government encourages them to smuggle, hoping by this means to keep them quiet. The last order is, however, disgraceful. It orders that when the Regie men discover smugglers they are in no case to attack or pursue them, but must advise the gendarmes and if necessary the troops, who will do what is required. Of course, this means that the smugglers will have ample time to escape.

Although the government has a direct share in the profits of the company nothing can induce it to help the Regie, although by doing so it might easily increase its revenues by $5,000,000 a year.

French Regie

The French Government seems to be contemplating having buying agents in this country, after the fashion of the Italian Regie.

Consul Herrmann received word recently that two commissioners of the French Government would soon be in this country for the purpose of purchasing tobacco for that government. These commissioners will have power to contract for and buy any amount of tobacco they think will be useful to their government, and if the venture proves successful it is likely a permanent agent will be located in this country.

Heretofore an annual contract has been let, open to all bidders upon sample, and the tobacco was bought in the open market through brokers in the various markets. The appointment of the commissioners may mean the abandonment of that plan.

Settlement Expected

It is reported that Sutter Bros. have practically effected a settlement with their creditors. A few small accounts which are still out are expected to be adjusted in a few days.

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HARTFORD, APRIL, 1904.

THE OPENING SEASON

WITH an acreage about stationary, New England's tobacco-growing towns set at work the operations necessary for producing the crop of 1904. With a good crop this year the market will still be ready to absorb every pound, for the consumption of cigar tobacco is ever on the increase, and the price cutting in the retail cigar trade the past two years is affording a harvest of many new converts from the pipe and cigarette, attracted by the low prices of many cigars.

That cut-price cigars must necessarily be cheaply made, and the leaf contained therein be cheaply bought, goes without saying. Yet if the cheaper grades of leaf are worked up rapidly in this fashion, there is still greater demand for the better quality of goods.

As to foreign competition: The imported Sumatra has a place which it continues to fill, and the shade-grown Sumatra is working up a new place of its own,—a place the more satisfactory since it will be a permanent demand for this particular leaf on its own merits, and not a mere substitute for a foreign leaf which is subject to foreign influences and fluctuations. Going on cigars of similar make, it will still be regarded as a distinct tobacco, and should there be a fall in the price of the imported, the shade-grown Sumatra will be unaffected or at the most, very little, in sympathy.

The Island Cuban crop now in the sheds and warehouses is a large one; one of the largest ever produced; but it is not without its defects and damage in many instances, according to the best accounts, and as Cuba has not produced a really good crop for about ten years, the Island manufacturers are planning to lay in large stocks of leaf this year against future famine. The Connecticut shade-grown Cuban will not, therefore, have much to fear from an excess of wrapper from Cuba. And as a big crop on the Island means lots of fillers, there should be available the material for many more cigars of high grade, requiring New England-grown wrappers.

THE ONE CROP

LITTLE else in agriculture possesses just the charm that is attached to the cultivation of tobacco. Independent and saucy by nature, the growing crop is a thing to admire, to admonish sometimes, to correct and to coax, and always to care for most zealously.

What other crop demands just the attention to details as wrapper tobacco? Other plants are grown for the fruit, this for the foliage; other crops for sustenance, this for mute sympathy; other crops for the fashioning of things feminine, this for the masculine fancy.

Fruits to be eaten, fodder to be fed, grains to be ground and transformed, roots to be dug and boiled; but for tobacco the fate of burning at the stake. Other crops produce that which is made into fabrics, oils that are used in the arts, extracts that are a part of chemistry; but tobacco: it is frankincense to a world grown more industrious than pious. It is turned to ashes and smoke, and is gone. Only the memory remains, and that the memory of a thing intangible, unenumerated, unpictured, — yet sympathetic and not without personality.

ECONOMY OR OTHERWISE

A DIFFERENCE of opinion exists among the growers of tobacco under cloth as to the degree of economy which can be practised in the warehouse. To handle a crop which enters the market as a substitute for the imported Cuban and Sumatra wrappers, is an operation which calls for fine judgment and a proper realization of the point where economy's limit is marked.

The tobacco grower must to a great extent take the market as he finds it, and if it happens that the market demands the foreign style of packing, it is not easy to satisfy it with a makeshift approach to the foreign styles, or a mere modification of the methods of warehousing outside tobacco.

The growing and packing of any crop of so great value as thin, high yielding wrapper, is something that requires an individuality and character in the handling and packing of the goods. To determine wherein is commonness, and wherein is character; wherein is economy and wherein is wasteful saving of proper expense,—these are problems that require close consideration and study.

Mid-March Market

New York.

There was some little stir in Wisconsin tobaccos the middle of the month. Several hundred cases were sold, including 1902 Broad leaf binders and 1901 and 1902 Havana Seed B's. A few more cases of the new force sweated Connecticut were received in the market and promptly disposed of.

SUMATRA.—Business was slow during the past week. All eyes are fastened on Amsterdam, and tips on the new crop have been coming in daily, since Monday, the first inspection day. As usual, the advance reports are very unfavorable; in fact, this year they exceptionally uncomplimentary. The fact that (contrary to other years) extreme secrecy has been maintained in Amsterdam as to what was expected of the new crop, has given rise to the logical conclusion that the tobacco was not up to the usual standard. That the crop runs largely to short tobacco is generally admitted.

The classifications on arrival in Amsterdam showed that there is a very large proportion of seconds and thirds, as against a very small proportion of firsts. If our buyers in Amsterdam act in line with the reports they have cabled here this week, there will be less tobacco bought for America on Friday than is usual at the first sale.

HAVANA.—Old Santa Claras continue to hold the centre of the stage, and several hundred bales were sold during the week. The Havana market generally showed some revival.

Sutter Bros.' Settlement Offer

The first meeting of the creditors of Sutter Brothers was held in Chicago March 15. The information given out was to the effect that the total net liabilities of the house are about $1,300,000, and the net available assets in the hands of the receivers about $416,000, out of which latter sum must come the fees for conducting the estate during the receivership. A proposition of settlement was shown, offering ten per cent. in cash and unsecured notes for five per cent. in three months, and five per cent. in six months, and five per cent. in nine months, or a total dividend of twenty-five per cent. in full. It was stated by those in authority that over ninety per cent. of the amount and number of claims against Sutter Bros. had signified acceptance of this offer, and it was hoped that all would be induced to come in. No further business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned until April 5.

Tobacco Culture

Recent Experiments Made by Dr. Trobut in Algeria

Concluded from page 1

different causes; to selection of late varieties; although this is almost a heresy in the cultivation of tobacco. I do not hesitate to affirm that in the same soil and under the same conditions of cultivation certain races show themselves more combustible than others. That is to say that those races preserve this advantage even when they are placed in poor soil, such as slightly alkaline soils. Suitable drainage, permitting the rain water to most easily wash away the chlorides of the ariable layers of the soil, favors combustibility, under the opposite conditions the upper currents of water stands and evaporates, thus leaving in the surface soils harmful salts. A large amount of humus in the soil is an important condition for good combustibility. A preliminary experiment, has shown in part that the carbonate of potash is superior to the sulphate or nitrate. In this experiment comparing the carbonate with the sulphate and nitrate of potash, and sulphate of ammonia, only the parts receiving pure carbonate of potash gave leaves that were nicely combustible.

Irrigation increases the number of leaves, but if carried to excess injures the quality of the tobacco.

A good illustration of this fact is the case of the tobacco grown on the plains of the Mitidja, the greatest center of tobacco cultivation in Algeria, where they have two kinds of tobacco, that of the eastern and that of the western Mitidja. In the latter region where irrigation is not practiced the better qualities of tobacco are found, while the tobaccos of the western region, where irrigation is employed, are of less value.

Particular emphasis is laid upon the fact, that although the soil and cultivation play an important part in determining the quality of the tobacco, the manner of harvest, curing and fermentation are very important. As is a well known fact, the methods of gathering and handling the crop affect, most decidedly, the color of the leaves, there is little doubt but that there is almost an equally important influence upon the quality, particularly the combustibility and the aroma of the leaves.

The effect of green manure was very marked, the quantity and quality of tobacco being greatly augmented by their use. The two plants used for green manure in these experiments were the horse bean and fennel grass. The fennel grass was sown very early and obtained considerable size before it was plowed under. When the tobacco stalks are cut down after harvest, they are immediately plowed under and buried to a good depth. As soon as possible the fennel grass and horse bean is sown. These plants develop rapidly and after three minutes of growth produced about 45 tons of green manure per hectore.

SELECTION OF YOUNG PLANTS IN THE SEED-BED.

One of the important resu'ts of the work of Dr. Trobut has been his study of the effect of selection of young plants in the seed-bed upon their yield and quality of the mature plants. He found that by an examination of the young plants in the seed bed it was possible to tell from the variation among the young plants, the individuals which were most desirable for use, and should be reserved for planting. He selected those young plants in which the side veins are at regular right angles to the midribs of the leaves. The plants having irregular veins, or other undesirable characteristies of leaves were discarded as he found that such plants did not develop good plants in the field. He concludes that it is perfectly practicable for the grower to study the young plants in the seed-bed, and from this examination weed out the unprofitable types of plants. This point can well be taken into consideration by every grower, and by following these injunctions secure the best plants for growing in the field.

The greatest value of these experiments is the emphasis laid upon the value of good seed. There is no more important factor in the production of the crop, and up to this time little attention has been paid to its real importance. A good crop cannot be produced from poor seed, no matter how much labor and expense is given to the growing of the crop. On the other hand careful seed selection, and the securing of improved types and races of tobacco by hybridization, mean increased profits with little or no extra expenditure on the part of the grower. In view of the large acreage which a small amount of seed will plant, it seems that there is no crop in which practical results can be obtained so sure and with such widespread beneficial results, as in the case of tobacco. Heretofore growers have allowed the matter to work out for itself, making no direct effort to produce desired types, races or uniformity of quality and quantity of tobacco, but the time has come as in the case of other crops, when it is possible to decide upon the type desired, and by following the laws of selection and crossing, produce the desired kind of tobacco.

Enfield Street

Mrs. Eager has sold her tobacco to Ludaman.

Hillstown

Tobacco assorting is about finished. Nearly all have delivered their crops A few will pack their tobacco. All indications point to about the same acreage as last year.

No preparations have been made at this writing towards planting seed-beds, owing to the late season.

Melrose

The eighty-acre tobacco and stock farm belonging to the estate of the late George A. Allen of Springfield, was sold at public auction March 25 to Mr. Atlen's oldest son for $4,000.

To Secure Better Prices

Farmers of Fulton county, Kentucky, are organizing clubs the members of which pledge themselves to hold on to their tobacco until more than the prices now offered, $3 to $5 per hundred, can be secured. Last year's average price was about $7.50.

London Leaf Trade

A London report says that there was rather more demand for North American tobaccos during the past month, which resulted in a few small sales being effected.

The January imports were 1,208 hhds.; deliveries, 1,220 hhds., present stock being 30,311 hhds., against 37,901 in 1903; 36,276 in 1902; 39,045 in 1901; 24,921 in 1900, and 26,773 in 1899.

Japan, China, Greek, Latakia, Turkey, Java.—Substitutes were not much dealt in.

Negrohead and Cavendish.—But little fluctuation.

New England Tobacco Growers' Association.

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Sumatra Smuggling

Reported Operations of an Organized Gang in New York City

OFFICIALS of the United States Treasury Department whose duty it is to break up smuggling at the port of New York are congratulating themselves on the encouraging start they have made in extirpating one of the boldest and most persistent bands ever organized to help deplete the revennes and line their own pockets. The specialty of the band has been, and still is in a more limited way, the bringing in of Sumatra leaf wrappers, chiefly from Rotterdam and Antwerp.

Fifty smugglers have been caught within the last six months, and there have been nearly 100 seizures. Nearly all the men convicted, chiefly because they were caught with the goods on, have received sentences of three months in Ludlow Street Jail.

They have taken their punishment with an equanimity bordering on cheerfulness and even hilarity, for tney receive while behind bars, from their shipmates in the land and certain east side tobacco dealers, the same wages they get aboard ship while at sea.

Members of the band, usually firemen or seamen, buy the tobacco in packages containing one kilogram, or about two and a fifth pounds, for which they pay at Antwerp or Rotterdam, about $1. The duty on a pound of Sumatra wrapper is $1.85. The smuggler sells it to the small east side dealer for $2 a pound.

Ten kilos may be concealed about the clothing without attracting attention, if it is stowed properly. Thus a successful smuggler may make, if he sells directly to the dealer, more than $30 in one trip ashore.

He and his confederates hide the tobacco usually in the coal bunkers or in secret places of their berths. They make trips to the dealers or intermediaries until their store of plunder is exhausted.

The intermediary is generally a saloonkeeper. The cautious dealer who buys the smuggled goods insists on having no direct delivery from the smuggler. In this case the saloon man gets a share of the money.

The tobacco is taken to the saloon, and the smuggler hands the saloonkeeper one part of a piece of ordinary paper, torn irregularly. He sends or takes the other part to the dealer, who later presents it to the saloonkeeper. After seeing that the two parts fit, the saloonkeeper turns over the goods to the dealer.

The band has its headquarters at Antwerp. It is to the interest of the lines on whose steamships the tobacco is smuggled to have the smuggling stopped, because of the inconvenience the lines incur in the search for smuggled goods, and the depletion of crews due to arrests.

The larger part of the smuggling is done by stokers. The tobacco, in large bags and boxes, is hidden in the bottoms of coal bunkers.

Agents of Uncle Sam at Rotterdam and Antwerp have had but little trouble in getting information about this wholesale method of the band. They notify the Treasury Department that the stuff is coming on a certain ship, and Special Agent Curtis and his men then have the difficult job of catching the smugglers as well as seizing the tobacco.

Suspecting surveillance, the smugglers sometimes do not attempt to land the goods, which are then dug out of the coal, and taken to the public stores and turned over to Col. J. Henry Story. The smugglers are ready to take risks, because they know they will be looked after when arrested.

A boatman willing to take a night job for a large fee from almost any man may be readily found in the waters hereabout. All that the boatman insists on is that he doesn't know who the man is who employs him and hasn't the remotest idea what the man may be doing alongside a liner in the night.

Once, at least, the particular boat man selected by the smugglers had a conscience, or perhaps a friend among the customs inspectors. He was to be in his boat one night alongside a barge from which a liner had been receiving her coal.

The smugglers, who had transferred about 1,000 pounds of tobacco through the ship's coal ports to the barge, were on hand. A boat glided stealthily into the shadow of the barge. Signals were exchanged, and then, after bag upon bag had been lowered into the boat, it stole away

A few minutes later the smugglers found themselves in charge of agent Curtis' men. The boat was manned by a nautical cop from the police boat Patrol.

The captain of a liner docking at Hoboken put into Newport News to replenish his bunkers after a stormy trip from Antwerp, during which he was forced out of his course. His fireman used much coal on the trip up from the Virignia Capes.

The chief engineer suspected that he had received short weight at Newport News, and went down into the bunkers to make measurements. He came across a 70-pound bag of tobacco, and at first swore roundly, thinking that it was a cheap substitute for coal.

He soon found out that it wasn't, and told the captain, who informed the customs officers. The local agent of the line put twenty-two men at work turning over the coal in the bunkers, and they mined 700 pounds of Sumatra leaf. This is not the only accidental discovery of smuggled stuff secreted in coal.

The confiscated tobacco at the periodical sales in the seizure room at 641 Washington street, seldom brings more than the duty of $1.85 a pound. Usually only the large dealers bid on it, and they form a combination to keep the price down.

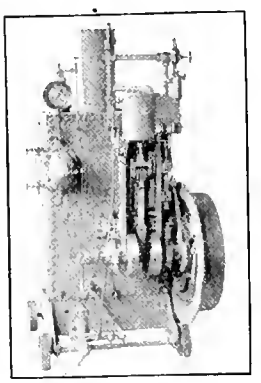
Formerly the Sumatra leaf, and in fact all other tobacco, like other seized goods, was kept a long time before being sold. It deteriorated so much that it then brought little more than half the duty. Now it is sold as soon as possible after seizure, and always is in good or fair condition.

The combination that buys the tobacco cannot be, or at least never has been, outwitted. It sets the price, and nobody bids above it. Once in a while a dealer not in the combination will begin bidding.

Immediately one of the combination will go to him and ask him how much tobacco he wants. He will name the quantity, and his questioner will say:

"Well, you can have it at the price you want to pay. We are going to buy the lot."

The ambitious bidder gets what he is after and goes away satisfied. It will be seen that the tobacco bought in strict accordance with law by the combination at the seizure sales sometimes brings less than that sold by the smugglers.



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ANNOUNCEMENT

WE have just placed on sale in the new store of E. U. Denslow, 218 State Street, Hartford, Conn., a full line of up-to-date farm machinery. We make a specialty of Steam, Gas and Gasolene Engines, and every courtesy will be extended by Mr. Denslow to those who are looking for anything in this line.

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TOBACCO
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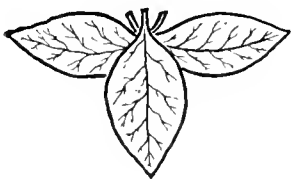
208 Sheldon Street, Hartford, Conn.

Essex Special Tobacco Manure and Tobacco Starter

ALTHOUGH the prices of chemicals have advanced very much during the past season, we guarantee to keep the analyses of all the high-grade Essex Specials fully up to the high standard of preceding years. ¶The Growers that use our tobacco goods are among the most successful raisers in the Valley, getting good weight and a large percentage of light goods in **all seasons.** ¶Buy our Tobacco Starter for your seed-beds, your plants will be from ten days to two weeks earlier than those grown on any other formula. ¶Send for our 1904 Catalogue.



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Canadian Travels

Cuban Tobacco Often Goes From the United States and Then Returns

THE only question of consequence which has arisen in Philadelphia, according to the Tobacco World, in connection with the reduction of duty on Havana tobacco has been settled in a manner very satisfactory to the dealers who owned the tobacco concerning which it was raised.

The tobacco involved had been sent to Canada in bond while the tariff was 35 cents a pound and had been brought back after the reduction to 28 cents.

The practice of sending tobacco out of the country and bringing it back is very frequently followed by dealers in New York, where the accumulations of tobacco in government warehouses are the largest in the country, and is practiced occasionally by Philadelphia leaf dealers.

There are two reasons for such transportation. Title to tobacco in bond cannot be transferred without payment of duty, except where the tobacco is entered as a new importation. So, if an importer wants to transfer title to a jobber without payment of duty he has to ship the tobacco out of the country, in which case it can be brought back in the name of the jobber; and then the ownership will have passed without payment of duty. Another object in sending tobacco across the boundary line of the United States and returning it to this country is to secure an additional three years bonded warehouse privilege. When tobacco has been in bond three years, it has to be withdrawn, but the withdrawal can be followed by a re-entry of the same tobacco, if it is actually brought into this country again, and, in that case, duty need not be paid until six years after the original entry. A Philadelphia firm, which had considerable Havana tobacco in Canada when the new rate of duty took effect, feared that on its return it would be entered under the 35-cent rate, but was agreeably surprised by the ruling that the 28-cent rate would be operative, the same as if the goods had just come from Cuba.

Largest in the World

The American Cigar Company has opened its assorting plant at Sparta, Wisconsin, which is the largest sorting tobacco plant in the world. With a force of 1,000 hands it can handle 50,000 pounds per day. The plant has a floor space of 100,000 square feet.

Amherst

Buyers have visited this section of late and bought most of the 1903 crop. The prices paid have been exceptionally low.

PAY BY CHECK

Women who have charge of household accounts find paying bills by check both convenient and systematic.

This Bank has many women depositors. We will be pleased to offer advice and assistance to any woman desiring to open an account.

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CAPITAL $600,000. SURPLUS AND PROFITS $300,000.

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The Cuban Crop

Large and Promising, but Harvested and Cured Under Difficulties

Pinar del Rio.

CUBA this season presents the spectacle of a splendid tobacco crop, raised and harvested under conditions which are bound to result in disappointment to the majority of the growers. The crop now in the course of harvesting is of large growth and fine leaves, and it promises to cure well and bring good prices. But the very size of the crop itself has led to necessary expenditures on the part of the farmer that he may not, under the Cuban system, be able to get back.

The crop is very heavy, the heaviest in many years, with great acreage and large yield—veteran farmers say it is the largest yield they have ever seen in the past fifty years. Certain it is that the crop has found the tobacco-growing sections with scarcely more than half the shed-room sufficient to hang the crop of 1903-4. For Havana's outskirts down to the most remote section of Pinar del Rio, down in the Guanahacabibes country west of the Sabao, may be seen farmers hanging tobacco on the verandas, filling their houses and camping out-doors, building new sheds from the scanty materials obtainable, trying to cure the leaf under palm leaves laid across low hurdles in the field,—all trying to piece out the accommodations demanded by the notable growth of leaf.

Scarcity of shed-room is also accompanied by a scarcity of the sticks (cujes) upon which the tobacco is hung. These sticks, which are cut about twelve or thirteen feet long, are hard to obtain in most of the tobacco-growing sections at any time; but it is especially difficult and expensive to get them this year, when the demand is so general for these sticks, which take the place of the laths used in the States.

To help out the situation, the Western Railway has made a rate of $12 a carload for hauling sticks to the tobacco sections, but so bad are the roads and so slow the transportation by ox-cart that the grower whose farm is situated six or eight miles from the station has often to pay as much as $50 a carload for the carrying of the sticks from the railroad to the shed.

The high price of labor during the harvesting season has also been a factor in increasing the cost of the crop to the grower. At times, in some places, as much as $3 a day, American money, has been demanded and obtained by farmhands who saw the necessity of their employers and took advantage of it. This labor shortage has likewise increased the cost of the buildings which have been put up.

Now, the greater part of the tobacco raised in Cuba is produced under the tenant system, mostly on shares, and it is the common belief in all countries where this system of farming is practised, that under abnormal conditions of expense the tenant has the worst of the bargain. The purchase by the tenant of a large quantity of cujes to house the crop might seem to be a safe proposition, but when it happens at the close of a season that the advances made to the tenant add up greater than his share, he is left in debt to the landlord, and should he transport his family to another region, with his household goods, he would have to leave the cujes as security for the debt, or rather in payment, partial or otherwise, of the debt

Should he remain another year, or series of years, on the same property, the chances are that he will not again have so heavy a crop, or at least until after several years, and it is difficult for the average Cuban grower to husband his resources in such times, so that a surplus outfit of cujes is often sold or chopped up for firewood, leaving the grower unprepared to make the best of any heavy crop that may come along.

The larger growers, however, and those operating on their own land, expect to get very good prices for the present crop of tobacco, as the cigar factories in Havana and the users of Cuban tobacco throughout the world are not at all overstocked with good leaf, and should be willing to take hold of the new crop without much haggling over the crop.—Springfield Republican.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this head cost one cent a word each time; no advertisement taken for less than twenty cents; cash or stamps must accompany orders, which should be received by the 25th of the month.

WANTED—Ten different tobacco growers to use my hard wood ashes and write the results in this journal. Ashes at wholesale prices to the first ten. George Stevens, Peterboro, Ont., Canada.

WANTED—About 12 second-hand window sash; also window frames; will also buy second-hand matched stuff and flooring boards. Williams, care The New England Tobacco Grower Hartford.

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HOMES IN THE SOUTH

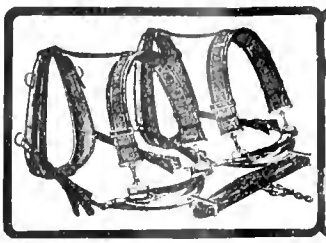
The Most Delightful Section for People Seeking New Homes, Fine Climate, Pleasnnt Surroundings and Profitable Lands

There are many people who are not entirely satisfied with their present homes, who would do well to remove to another section of the country. In selecting a new home many things are to be considered. There is the health of the family, the comforts with which they may be surrounded, the social life and the matter of success in one's occupation. Many people in the North and West are deciding that the section which today offers more opportunities and advantages, and which is at least the equal of all others in everything which goes to make life pleasant and successful, is the South, especially that portion east of the Mississippi river. Those who will carefully investigate the claims of that section will soon conclude that a solid basis exists for all of them.

The South is a big section. Many different climates and many different conditions exist there. As a whole, it may be said that its climate is an equable one. Most of it is free from extremes of heat or cold. The many desiring a mild climate may find it, and at the same time locate where he will not suffer from undue heat. It is a fertile section. There are many different soils there, suited for the most diversified agriculture. Nearly all the grains, cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar cane, all root crops, all the vegetables grow abundantly, and return the farmer the greatest profits known in America. For profitable fruit growing, whether apples, peaches, pears, plums or strawberries, no other section is so good. For stock raising it has manifest advantages. All the grasses and forage crops grow there, there are the cheapest foods, the longest grazing periods, the best supply of pure water, unexcelled markets. Poultry raising is a great business for Southern farms and village homes.

Lands in the South are low priced. Their equal cannot be had for anything like the same price anywhere else in the United States. They are the most profitable lands; for dollar for dollar of investment they pay from two to ten times the profit farming lands do in other sections. There are millions of acres of good cheap lands now open for settlers along the lines of the Southern Railway in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida Tennessee, Mississippi and Kentucky, which can be obtained at small cost and on easy terms. These lands lie in the famous Piedmont sections, where a mild, agreeable all the year round climate, fine soils, beautiful locations, pure water and all that abound in the coast sections of the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, where are the great truck growing regions, fruit sections and a fine stock country in the famous black soil belt of the South, in the rich Yazoo Delta country, in the famously fertile and beautiful Tennessee River Valley, and in other regions.

The Southern States are prospering and growing as no other section is. Their towns and cities are advancing rapidly. There were invested in factories last year along the Southern Railway and Mobile and Ohio Railroad over $38,000,000 and in factories, farms, timber lands, mines building and other improvements, $108,000,000. The South needs immigration and welcomes it. She offers her cheap but good lands, her diversified advantages, her mild healthy climate and abundant supply of pure water, her fine markets, good and steadily improving schools, her rapid extension of improved highways, her magnificent railroad transportation as some of the reasons why settlers should locate homes wihin her boundaries. The Southern Railway and Mobile and Ohio Railroad penetrate the best districts of the South, with their 9,000 miles of tract. They encourage the settlement and development of the country and for that purpose maintain a Land and Industrial Department whose agents will give you detailed and descriptive information about lands, crops, locations, etc., without charge, if you will let them know your desires. Address M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent, Washington, D. C., or Charles S. Chase, Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo., or T. B. Thackston, 225 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.



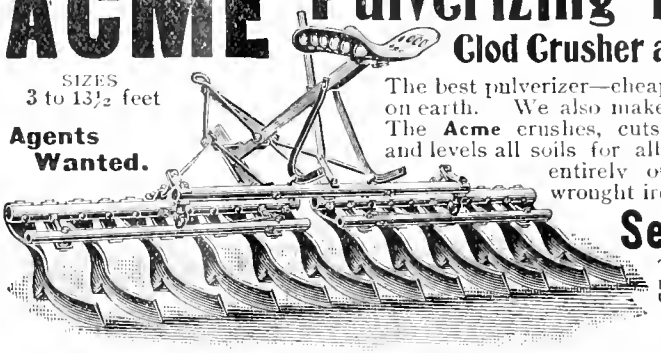
Baker's Traceless Harness

This harness is particularly valuable to tobacco growers, both in the cultivation of open and cloth covered fields. Owing to the absence of whiffletrees and traces, closer work can be done with teams everywhere. It is the farmer's "Handy Harness," saves labor, and makes farm work easier. Invaluable to every fruit grower, orchardist and lumberman. Endorsed by users everywhere. Write to-day for free catalogue.

B. F. BAKER CO., 234 Main St., Burnt Hills, N. Y.

ACME Pulverizing Harrow

Clod Crusher and Leveler.



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Tobacco Cellars

Southern growers are making cellars, in which to handle their tobacco. A large number of tobacco farmers have these cellars, and they are so convenient and valuable that they will be used by all who can afford them. The general use of these cellars will no doubt prevent tobacco gluts on the markets, thereby proving a benefit to farmers as well as tobacco buyers.

Japanese Tobacco Monopoly

United States Minister Griscom at Tokyo is acting under the instructions of the state department at Washington in endeavoring to impress upon the Japanese government the propriety of protecting the considerable American investments in tobacco manufactures in the preparation of new tobacco monopoly scheme. The Japanese government is willing to pay for the factories and goods on hand and what Mr. Griscom is now trying to do is to secure a proper allowance for the goodwill and business about to be surrendered.

The proposed law relating to the Japanese government tobacco monopoly, if enacted, will go into effect on the first of next July. The manufacture and sale of Japanese tobacco cut will be allowed to continue until April 19. The Japanese propose to have the stocks, machines and plants existing on June 30 next appraised by joint appraisers. As compensation for their goodwill the government proposes to pay the manufacturers and dealers a sum equal to their income for three years as shown by their books.

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172 Milk Street, BOSTON, MASS. **Dr. A. C. DANIELS**

Breeding of Plants

By J. W. Robison, Vice-President of the Kansas Horticultural Society

THE breeding of common plants, including cereals and grasses, has received increased and skilled attention along practical and useful lines during the last ten years, to the great benefit and profit of the people of the world. This benefit is not confined to the plant-grower, but every improvement benefits the consumer in the increase in production, the cheapening of the commodity and improvement of quality, and in some cases, in increasing the healthfulness of the product.

It is true, in the past much skill and means have been expended in the improvement of flowers and fruits and many useful discoveries made and recorded to the benefit and advantage of plant-breeders, but it is only in recent years that scientists and practical growers have applied their knowledge and skilled labor to improve the common cereals, vegetables, and grasses with such beneficial results as to give great promise for the future.

When the skilled scientist and practical worker join their forces for improvement, beginning with a foundation of the best heretofore produced not only in our own country but in all others, and continue the work along well-known lines now fairly well understood, we may reasonably expect to see the same improvement in plants as has been gained in the animal kingdom which has produced from the same foundation the fleet horse of the various graceful and useful gaits; the giant, powerful draft-horse, and the diminutive children's pony, all so well adapted to their especial uses. It is only reasonable to believe we may progress more rapidly in improving plant-growth, as in many species one year represents a generation.

Much has already been done in producing new varieties adapted to widely varying conditions. Some of the improved grains already produced and being still further improved for special uses, it is claimed, may be grown with profit much further west on the semi-arid plains than the older varieties and others will thrive and mature nearer the equator than former varieties. The extent to which this adaptability may be carried is a problem of the future not now necessary for us to consider. There scarcely appears to be a limit to the increase in productiveness and improved quality for specific uses to be gained by the skilled and persevering plant-breeder.

The corn-plant is probably one of the most readily improved of our cereals by growing on favorable soil, in favorable climate and practicing the latest, best-known methods of plant-breeding. The following practice, if adhered to, will do much good in this line: Procure the best possible seed for your latitude, soil, and purpose, for which you wish to grow it. If you chance to be located in a district that is subject to a hot sun and hotter wind, and sometimes accompanied by dronth, by all means try to get seed somewhat acclimated to these conditions. The seed should be of a variety suitable for your purpose and the length of season in your locality. Plant carefully; thin down to a stand to give vigor for each plant, for improvement is not likely to come on a weak or dwarfed stalk.

Good culture is indispensable, and before silk or tassel appears cut or detassel all weakly or barren stalks, and detassel all partially barren or nubbin stalks, leaving only the fruitful, productive stalks to bear tassel. In gathering seed to still further improve and fix the type of variety, great care must be taken in selecting for future plantings, and each ear should come from a stalk with strong and vigorous root and plenty of foliage. The ears should be well filled on butts and points, symmetrical in form and tapering only moderately towards the point; kernels deep and closely fitted on cob, with little space between the rows; germ well developed, indicating vigor to reproduce itself.

This method, pursued for a few years, will eliminate nine-tenths of the barren stalks in a field and add greatly to the yield and value of the crop. The practice described seems very simple and easy to carry to a successful issue.

Selection of seed and culture must all be done in a proper manner and at the proper time, or little improvement will be gained. The cutting out of barren stalks and detasseling must be attended to before pollen forms on the tassel, for in this is one of the main steps to improvement.

Of course the breeding-plat or field ought to be widely separated from other corn, especially from fields growing a widely different variety. The pollen is liable to be blown by the wind to near-by fields, and to be carried by beetle, bug, moth, butterfly and the honey-bee. The latter has been the most troublesome with me, and in gathering seed the following year's breeding-plats, all kernels showing any signs of mixture from this source will be picked out and rejected before the ear is shelled. If the plat has been a quarter to a half mile from other corn, the mixture is likely to be only in a few kernels.

The same general principles will apply to breeding other species of plants, but some are much more difficult to cross-fertilize. Wheat, for instance, rarely cross-fertilizes as ordinarily grown, but usually requires careful assistance by hand to cross-fertilize. Our common clovers, especially alfalfa, and the sorghums, both saccharine and non-saccharine, are plants that especially promise rich rewards to the intelligent breeder who may select the best heretofore produced and skilfully apply the best-known methods in plant-breeding.

A few succeeding generations will produce such increases of saccharine in sorghum and sugar-beets, and so enhance the feeding value of alfalfa and Kaffir-corn as to make these valuable and useful plants of still greater use and profit, and that, too, in the near future, which will also tend to greatly extend the area of their profitable culture. We can reasonably surmise that the advance along these lines in the past fully justifies us in the belief that at an early day our experiment stations, agricultural colleges, enterprising individuals and private corporations will accomplish greater results along this line, which will be realized in a time not far distant.

The 1903 Turkish Crop

On account of the corruption of many of the officials, as well as of the smuggling carried on in all parts of the sultanate, it is difficult to obtain accurate figures as to the output of Turkish tobacco. The official returns range from ten to twenty-five per cent. below the actual amounts. Making due allowance for this condition of affairs, it may be stated that the tobacco production of Turkey in 1903 was 90,000,000 pounds, as against 75,000,000 in 1902. The increase in quantity was not accompanied by an increase in quality. On the contrary, the output of fine leaf was no larger, if as large as in the previous year.

Kent

L. Eaton's warehouse was opened for business March 7, giving employment to a number of men.

Buyers have been in town and several crops have been sold.

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North Hatfield, Mass.,—Foreman, Willis Holden.
New Hartford, Conn.,—Foreman, James Stewart.

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Demand for Sun-Cured

That the days of fired or smoked tobacco in the United States are numbered seems to be a growing impression, says the Southern News-Leader. Investigation at the southern warehouses shows that the quantity of it appearing on the market is gradually becoming less, and its use is now said to be practically restricted to the manufacture of snuff.

Refined taste on the part of tobacco users, who prefer a milder form of smoking and chewing tobacco, is said to have caused a natural leaning toward the burley, bright, and sun-cured leaves.

"According to my mind, fired tobacco has received a 'black eye' and has seen its day in this country," said L. B. Vaughan recently. "In the West it has been supplanted by burley, and in the South by bright (flue-cured) and sun-cured. There is no doubt that sun-cured leaf is the best tobacco grown. It was first known and raised around Jamestown, and was used as currency in the days of 'To Have and To Hold,' when men bought their wives with Oronoco leaf. Burley, however, stands on top as to quantity grown, in spite of the fact that twenty-five years ago it was unknown to the trade."

Growth of Tobacco Raising

Within the memory of men still in their prime, tobacco was a product restricted in its growth to certain countries enjoying, first of all, a climate specially adapted, and next blessed with a soil suited to the peculiar necessities of the plant. And these special requirements in those days were supposed to exist in but a few small portions of the world providentially provided with such extraordinary conditions.

But how the scene has changed in late years! Instead of a few favored locations scattered sparsely through the world, we now draw the world's stock of smokes from almost unlimited locations. Sumatra has its nicotine growth of vast bulk, though of but a few years' enterprise. Japan and Java are sending a share of the leaf that soothes to the world's marts. India is one of the latest recruits to the tobacco-producing ranks, and appears to be gaining numerous friends in Great Britain as well as on her own continent. Perhaps the youngest in the industry is Fiji, which is enterprisingly attempting to raise and market a tobacco crop; and it is said that the cigars produced on those islands of Australasia are quite smokable, and that New South Wales is the market to be exploited for the Fijian product.

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Forbes & Wallace

Springfield, Mass.

The NEW ENGLAND TOBACCO GROWER

VOL. V. No. 3. HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, MAY, 1904. $1.00 A YEAR.

MASS. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Connecticut's Tobacco Exhibit at St. Louis

THE Connecticut tobacco exhibit for the St. Louis Exposition was started westward April 23. The cases in which the samples are packed contain over a half ton of the cream of Connecticut's 1903 crop, the quality of the samples sent to the commission being of an exceptionally high grade. Many of the leading growers of the state are represented in the list of exhibitors and the samples include sun-grown, Connecticut broadleaf, Havana seed and Cuban, and shade-grown Sumatra and Cuban.

There are 137 exhibitors, contributing about 300 samples, classified as follows: Connecticut broadleaf, 68 exhibitors, 176 samples; Connecticut Havana seed, 62 exhibitors, 100 samples; shade-grown Sumatra, 5 exhibitors, 20 samples; sun-grown Cuban, 1 exhibitor, 8 samples; shade-grown Cuban, 1 exhibitor, 12 samples. The majority of the exhibitors are from Hartford county. The samples were sweat and put up in Suffield under the personal supervision of Edmund Halladay, chairman of the commission appointed to take charge of the exhibit for this state.

With the exhibit of leaf tobacco will be shown cigars wrapped with broadleaf, Havana seed, shade-grown Cuban and Sumatra, and sun-grown Cuban. There will also be shown a collection of photographs showing the progress of the tobacco plants and the different methods employed on the crop from the time the plants are started in the beds until they are harvested, and the pictures of the fields of the growing leaf will give the interested layman a fair idea of the vast amount of labor that goes up in smoke every year.

The exhibit will occupy spaces 108 and 110 in the agricultural building; space 110 is in the special room within two spaces of the central figure of the tobacco exhibit of the exposition towards which the state of Connecticut appropriated $750 and the Farm Product and Tobacco commissions contributed $110.

The commission which has the exhibit in charge consists of Edmund

EDMUND HALLADAY,

Chairman of the Commission in charge of the Connecticut Exhibit at St. Louis.

Halladay of Suffield, chairman, H. W. Alford of Poquonock and James S. Forbes of Burnside. This committee has worked together with the Farm Product commission, consisting of Charles A. Thompson of Ellington, chairman, Seaman Meade of Greenwich and Walter C. Patton of North Haven.

Mr. Halladay has gone to St. Louis to superintend the arrangement of the exhibit, after which the exhibit will be in charge of I. C. Fanton of Weston, who will also have charge of the Farm Product exhibit from Connecticut.

Much credit is due Mr. Halladay for his labor in sweating and getting the samples ready for the exhibition and to both him and his associates for the creditable showing made by Connecticut of one of the most profitable products.

Among the first of the exhibits to be completely installed in the palace of agriculture at the exposition is the elaborate display made by the tobacco growers and manufacturers of the United States. It occupies a space 400 feet long and 52 feet wide just inside the north entrance to the largest building on the grounds, it covering 23 acres.

America having been the first to grow tobacco, foreign visitors will be particularly interested in this feature, for every phase of the industry is treated. The growing plant, the curing of the leaf and its manufacture are all shown by live and well planned exhibits. It is anticipated that the exploitation received at the exposition will result in largely increasing foreign trade in American tobacco.

While each state has its individual exhibit, the attractive feature of the whole display is the ornamental effects which have been created through the united efforts of exhibitors. A facade, artistically trimmed in tobacco leaves, extends the entire length of the four blocks occupied by the display. In the center of the booth thus formed there rises to a height of 52 feet an octagonal pagoda surmounted by a sphere which supports a ship sailing in a sea of tobacco. The entire structure is covered with tobacco and the leaf is used in working out clever decorations and trimmings.

Extensive displays are also made by the manufacturers of machinery, tools and appliances used in the cultivation of tobacco. The large space allotted to this industry has in fact given ample opportunity for a thorough exploitation of every branch of the tobacco trade.

THE CANADIAN LEAF TAX

Canadian manufacturers have now had an experience with Canadian-grown leaf tobacco, as applied to the cigar industry, extending over a period of six years, and dating from the tariff of 1897—which imposed a tax on imported leaf tobacco with the avowed object of developing our trade in domestic leaf. Leaving aside, for the moment the pipe and chewing tobacco market—in which branches of our industry Canadian leaf has undoubtedly been a complete success—we cannot find in the statistical history of the trade much ground for hope that our domestic tobacco will ever be a factor in the cigar trade. The subjoined table gives particulars of the development of both purely Canadian and "combination" cigars under the new tariff; and, when it is considered that this class of goods has had the protection not alone of the customs duty on imported raw leaf, but in addition pays only one-half the amount of excise or stamp tax, it will be observed that despite its tariff advantages the progress made is, to say the least, not sufficient to warrant the extent that has been its lot since 1897:

NUMBER OF CANADIAN LEAF AND COMBINATION CIGARS MANUFACTURED IN CANADA

Year	Canadian Cigars	Combination Cigars
1898	739,910	.....
1899	1,021,650	654,845
1900	1,686,140	3,863,020
1901	2,104,230	5,840,640
1902	3,712,150	5,984,195
1903	2,881,360	6,283,288

Cigars manufactured solely from Canadian leaf are steadily declining in output. The majority of the factories that have made an attempt to produce them have since thrown up the task in disgust. In "combination" goods, better progress has necessarily been made, owing to the fact that these cigars contain more or less imported tobacco. But even in this branch, the experiment has not been what the protection afforded would reasonably warrant; nor has the manufacturer been able to produce the goods at a reasonable profit. It has only been in the very lowest grade market that even "combination" cigars have been able to compete, and the very low price at which they have been sold has rendered them most undesirable both to the manufacturer and the dealer; and also to the consumer.

Several of our prominent manufacturers have made a very determined effort to develop a market for Canadian or "combination" leaf cigars, and our domestic leaf has certainly not suffered from lack of enterprise on the part of either the growers of the leaf or the cigar manufacturers. The latter, however, have gradually become less in number and more lacking in enthusiasm, and there is every indication that the whole Canadian leaf cigar industry will gradually die a natural death. Even the tobacco farmer pays little attention to cigar leaf, preferring to confine his agriculture to the plug tobacco market.

The cold fact of the Canadian leaf cigar proposition is, that in the slang of the day, it is a "dead one." We all would have preferred it otherwise, but it is as well to frankly face the situation. This being the trade condition, the necessity or abnormal protection of Canadian leaf cigars and a burdensome taxation on domestic cigars made from foreign leaf, is no longer apparent. A reduction in the excise on domestic cigars from six dollars per thousand to four dollars per thousand should, therefore, be made, to offset the tax on raw leaf tobacco imposed in 1897 as a protection to the farmer.

Cigar manufacture has not progressed in proportion with other industries during the past seven years, its increase being approximately 5 per cent. per annum.—Canadian Cigar and Tobacco Journal.

Origin of White Burley

The white burley tobacco originated in 1863 or 1864 in Pleasant Township, Brown County, Ohio, in a patch of tobacco grown by George Webb and William Crabb, on land now owned by Jacob Neu, near the lower White Oak bridge. Mr. Webb sowed a bed of the seed in 1865, and as his landlord would not allow him to set many of the plants, he gave them to Shafe Boles and Joe Foor, who each grew a small crop of the new variety. In 1866, Webb, Boles and Foor gave the seed they grew in 1865 to their friends and neighbors, and by this act of kindness let a princely fortune slip through their hands.

Land Retains Fertilizer

Editor New England Tobacco Grower:

Referring to yours of recent date, making inquiry at the instance of a subscriber, unquestionably the light land on which tobacco is grown retains a part of the fertilizer or manure which is applied for tobacco, and at the end of several years, or even after a single year, it is in much better shape so far as plant food is concerned than it was before. We have often seen a crop of rye following tobacco yield twice as much as on adjoining land, freshly broken which had been unfertilized for years.

The tobacco grower, however, does not trust a great deal to fertilizer residues left in the soil from past years. He prefers to put on a full dose of plant food every year, when he can afford it, knowing that he may be using more than he needs, but regarding this surplus as a sort of insurance of his crop.

E. H. JENKINS,
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PIPE CUTTERS — NEW SAUNDERS PATTERN No. 1, $1.00; No. 2, $1.50.

STOCKS AND DIES — NEW ECONOMY No. 1, $3.00, No. 2, $4.00.

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GLASS — New, 16x24, Double, Natural Gas Made Glass, $3.40 per Box; 14x20, Double, $3.20; 12x16, Single, $2.30; 10x12 and 8x10, Single, $2.25.

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BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

The New England Tobacco Grower

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, MAY, 1904

From Tobacco Towns

Various Matters of Interest to Growers of the Leaf

Suffield

The 1903 crop of tobacco is nearly all bought, only a few crops yet remain in the hands of the farmers.

Meyer & Mendelsohn have taken their sorting boxes and other equipment to their packing house in East Hartford, which they bought from Sutter Bros., and hereafter will pack their tobacco there, instead of at Suffield. During the winter the firm has employed not less than 60 men and have put up a packing of 892 cases of tobacco. Growers have their plants started, and although they are much later getting their beds sowed than they were last year, the weather has been more seasonable, and if it continues so the time lost will be more than regained.

T. Harvey Smith has bought the Merriman place, on the road to West Suffield. Linus Fay and family have removed to Boston Neck, and Mr. Smith and family have taken possession.

Luther A. Kent went out to his barn the other morning to do his chores, and smelling smoke discovered a pile of cloth, which had been oiled for use on the tobacco beds, on fire. He at once called his sons and the fire was put out. The roll of cloth contained about 500 yards, and was to have been put on the tobacco beds Tuesday. The fire probably started from spontaneous combustion.

Many carloads of cotton-seed meal and other fertilizers have been received here during the last few weeks and distributed among the farmers.

Bloomfield

The Krohn Tobacco Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000 for the purpose of raising, dealing in, curing and manufacturing tobacco. The incorporators are M. Krohn of Cincinnati, O., Allen H. Reeder of Dayton, O., Lewis Sperry of South Windsor and Fred B. Griffin of Granby. Tobacco will be grown in the open. Mr. Krohn and Mr. Reeder bought the real estate of The International Tobacco Culture Corporation when it was sold at auction for $20,000. Mr. Griffin will have the management of the plantation as formerly, and about 100 acres of tobacco will be grown.

South Windsor

Fred Newberry is to add a bent to his tobacco shed.

Daniel Driscoll is building a tobacco shed, 30x30.

Wallace F. Andross is adding four bents to the tobacco shed of his father, W. F. Andross. On the property there was taken down recently a barn that is thought to have been 150 years old.

Many have said that it is not profitable to raise a single product on the same soil year after year. In an interview on this question Jerome Signor said: "I have raised tobacco on the same land for fifty-six consecutive years and the land is better this year than ever before." Nobody will question Mr. Signor's veracity or ability. He is a thorough tobacco raiser, conservative in every detail of its culture. Mr. Signor remembers when $1.50 per pound was paid to Mr. Wood and said that he himself had received as high as 75 cents a pound.

New Milford

The New Milford Village Improvement Association has elected the following officers: President, W. G. Green; vice-presidents, Albert Evitts and Miss C. S. Sanford; secretary, Mrs. H. S. Mygatt; treasurer, Mrs. Charles Taylor; executvie committee, Mrs. W. D. Black, Miss H. N. Boardman, Mrs. G. M. Breinig, Mrs. H. E. Bostwick, Mrs. C. B. Camp, W. G. Brown, Rev. J. F. Plumb; collectors, Mrs. C. M. Beach, Miss Bessie Brown, Mrs. H. L. Randall. Mrs. Charles M. Beach was also made an additional member of the executive committee. There was a general discussion in which the importance of extending the work of improvement as much as possible throughout the village was pointed out.

East Hartford

The Hartford Transportation Company disposed of six cargoes of stable manure to tobacco growers early in April.

Frank D. May, formerly of Silver Lane, is making extensive improvements on his new place on Forbes street. He will grow tobacco.

Lowell Brewer has a force of 25 men at work at his warehouse.

Wallop

Frank Nangle is moving to his former home in Ellington, where he will have charge of the farm of his widowed mother.

The George B. Allen farm has been taken on shares by Mr. McMaster of Suffield.

E. M. Granger has leased the tenement opposite his home to Robert Griffin.

Feeding Hills

The area to be planted here will be about the same as 1903. There will be about 27 acres planted under cloth. Mr. Shea will have 1,200 feet of seed-beds, three feet wide, under glass, the use of cloth furnishing less heat and the proper protection against cold. For his earliest plants he will heat a portion of his bed by steam.

Broad Brook

The third annual public reception and dance of the Broad Brook tobacco sorters was held in the opera house the evening of April 9. Ungewitter's orchestra furnished the music.

Hillstown

The property owned by Mrs. Fowler has passed into the hands of Olds & Whipple. The Mulcahy brothers will work the tobacco land and Mr. Rodman will occupy the homestead.

East Windsor Hill

F. H. Driscoll, formerly a trolley car conductor, has rented the Clay farm of 100 acres and will set out ten acres of tobacco.

Mapleton

W. D. Sikes, having sold his farm in Mapleton, has removed to East Dummerston, Vt., where his son has a farm of about 500 acres.

West Suffield

James P. Van Gelder has filed a petition in bankruptcy with the referee in bankruptcy in Hartford.

Sutter Bros' Creditors Meet

A meeting of the creditors of Sutter Bros. was held in Chicago, April 6. Attorney Poppenhausen says that 85 per cent. of the unsecured creditors have consented to a settlement on a basis of 25 per cent., 10 per cent. in cash and 15 per cent. in notes.

Sutter Bros. Leaf Tobacco Co. is to be incorporated with a capital of $100,000, but the firm's attorneys say that the firm will probably use the old name. They expect to be able to resume business in a short time.

Seed-Beds Planted

Late April Frosts Hill Some of the Early Tobacco Plants

East Windsor Hill

Nearly all the growers have their seed-beds planted at this writing. More cloth than glass is used on the beds. Although plants grown under glass are about a week earlier than those under cloth, they require much more attention and sash costs more than cloth.

It has been the experience of not a few that very early set tobacco is not as good as medium early, say the first two weeks in June.

There will be an increase in the acreage of broadleaf, caused principally by those changing from Havana seed, which has not commanded as good prices this season as the former.

H. G. Long has purchased of Mrs. J. C. Stoughton three acres of tobacco land lying opposite his residence. P. J. Ahern has bought of Horace Vibert the place situated just south of B. S. Parker's. Edward Bancroft has purchased of Mrs. R. M. Burnham the property lying opposite his residence, the tract extending from the highway to the river. Lewis Sperry has bought the Col. Clapp place at the corner of the Ferry road and Main street. Carlos Kibbe, recently superintendent of the town farm, will operate Mr. Sperry's newly acquired property.

Robert Crowley will grow Patrick Ahern's ten acres of tobacco. William Crowley will grow five acres for R. W. Rice. William Driscoll will raise ten acres on the O'Connor farm at Rye street.

The odd lots of tobacco remaining unsold are those of Bancroft Brothers, I. W. King and Mr. Donovan, the first two being in cases.

ROSWELL GRANT.

East Granby

Edward Cone Talmadge, a resident of this town for many years, died recently in Windsor at the home of his nephew, Grant Church. He was 73 years old. Besides his nephew, he leaves a sister, Miss Rachel Talmadge.

Mr. Talmadge lived for a good many years in Washington, D. C., where he was a department clerk, but he retired about thirty years ago, moving to East Granby. He lived here in various locations with his sister until last fall, when his house, in which he had lived for the last ten or twelve years, about half a mile north of Tariffville, was burned.

The fire was discovered about one in the morning and Mr. Talmadge and his sister were aroused and rescued. Later he re-entered the house, was overcome and was rescued by searchers after narrowly escaping death. After the fire he and his sister went to live with their nephew.

Sunderland

The last meeting of Sunderland Grange was devoted largely to discussion of co-operation among farmers. Horace G. Sanderson was leader and he mentioned several instances of attempted co-operation, the Milk Producers' Union, combinations of tobacco growers, etc. As the farmer is the most independent man on earth, it is difficult, if not impossible to form any combination for his interest. Conditions are altogether different from those which confront the manufacturer. In the discussion which followed the co-operative creamery was the only instance which any one could recall of successful combination in favor of farmers and Mr. Sanderson's paper was thoroughly indorsed.

All the growers have their seed-beds made. Glass is mostly used here.

The acreage will be about the same for 1904.

Quite a number of tobacco farms have changed hands.

A number of sales were made recently, Meyer & Mendelsohn being the largest buyers in this section. There is very little tobacco unsold.

C. E. BROWN.

Addison

Peter Miller has removed to the Fred Tenner farm

Mr. Sames of Poquonock has rented the Wolfer farm.

There will be more tobacco raised in this section this year than for sometime past.

Hatfield

Hatfield growers have their seed-beds planted. Glass is mostly used here, so that the plants are usually very early. This season is a little late, but the plants look strong.

There will be about the same acreage this season as last. Several growers are inclined to try a little broadleaf on the best land this year.

Crops are now moving daily, at prices ranging form 11½ to 17½ cents, assorted and cased. 1903 tobacco is now pretty well bought up. A few growers have decided to sweat their crops and hold for higher prices.

Assorting will cease about the first of May.

The force-sweat tobacco is sold and shipped as fast as sampled. It comes out of the sweat almost invariably sound.

I think that before the 1904 crop is ready for market there will be a cry for tobacco. A representative of one of the biggest buyers here told me yesterday that they had already disposed of one-half their packing.

A. H. GRAVES.

East Hartford

The tobacco beds have fought the frost with varying luck. William L. Huntting, Charles S. Barnes, Oswald J. Signor, N. S. Brewer, William K. Ackley and other tobacco raisers sowed their beds about April 12 or 15, just in time to meet the last assaults of the winter. Several kept lamps burning under the cloth covers during the nights and some of the beds worried through the freezing weather. Others gave up the fight and sowed the beds again.

Oswald J. Signor, an authority on tobacco, considers the season about three or four weeks late, and that chances seem to be in favor of late harvesting with probable danger of frost.

Most growers have for years sprouted their tobacco seeds by placing them in warm apple mould. The mould has been placed in pans and boxes kept in sunny windows in the day time and under or near kitchen ranges at night. Mr. Signor experimented, this spring, with "chestnut dirt," or mould taken from a decayed chestnut stump. He says that up to this time the result is satisfactory. He kept the pan on a steam radiator at night, instead of under the kitchen range, preserving a more equable heat, as the ordinary range fire dies out at night. Mr. Signor uses about seven cords of Harlem river manure to the acre and about a quarter of a ton of tobacco starter, which gives the color to the leaf which is much desired by manufacturers at this time.

Edward Hale, in the north part, has a long tobacco bed covered with glass frames. He is reported to have the earliest and largest plants in the town, having numbers each as large as a man's thumb nail.

The acreage will remain about the same as in 1903. A number of tobacco sheds will be built, and one which Henry G. Beaumont has contracted for will be started in a short time.

Simsbury

Simsbury growers have their seed-beds planted. More cloth than glass is used, some growers using both.

There will be no increase in the acreage this season. No tobacco remains unsold in town.

South Windsor

H. S. Powers is building an addition to his sorting room.

Some of the farmers are busy preparing their tobacco beds, while more are anxiously awaiting warmer weather.

Bloomfield

Growers here had but part of their seed-beds sown at this writing, the middle of April. Both cloth and glass are used on the beds. The acreage will be increased this year.

The ground has been very slow to get in condition for seed-beds, or other purposes.

Greenhouse plants are looking well.

W. L. CARNCROSS.

Bowker's Tobacco Fertilizers

have for over twenty years been producing the best and finest crops of tobacco in the Connecticut Valley, because they supply the plant food that is best for tobacco, and ***plenty of it*** to carry the crop through to maturity.

Mr. B. N. Alderman, East Granby, Conn., says: "I am partial to the Bowker Tobacco Ash Fertilizer because it acts very quickly and **also carries the crop through.**"
Another grower writes: "The Bowker goods **also show the second year** which is important in repeated use of the same ground."

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DEERFIELD FIRES

The insurance men say pretty hard things about the town of Deerfield as a place for insurance companies to lose money. "Deerfield has been a perfect swamp to lose money in for years," says one local agent. "It would take 50 years to make up the losses the companies have sustained in that town." Insurance agents throw out dark hints about the origin of many fires, although they attribute the recent losses at South Deerfield to a fire bug.

One insurance man says that it has not been a good thing for Deerfield that the soil has been so rich. "They make their living too easy down there," he says. "In other towns about here the farmers have to scratch around to get their living, and raise a number of crops, while in Deerfield all they have to do is to plant a few acres of tobacco and they are all right. It makes them too happy go lucky and easy going, and they get careless about their property, so that there is a constant succession of fires from one part of Deerfield or another."

This is rather hard language, and it would be interesting to see what Deerfield citizens would say about it. Meanwhile, the insurance companies are very reluctant to place any more policies there. In fact it is getting harder and harder to get farm property insured at all. The agent referred to, who handles insurance for 25 companies, says that only four of them will take farms. Formerly the Aetna and the other rich Hartford and New York companies used to take farms, but they want none of such property now. The insurance man referred to says that the constant succession of fires in Deerfield gives the Greenfield agencies a black eye, and tends to make it hard for farmers anywhere in this section to get satisfactory insurance.—Gazette and Courier.

Conway, Massachusetts

The Conway Civic League at its annual meeting elected these officers: President, A. P. Delabarre; vice-president, C. L. DeWolfe; treasurer, H. B. Hassell; secretary, R. H. Cook; executive committee, Rev. E. F. Hunt, C. D. Ives, Clarence Flagg, J. B. Laidley, J. B. Packard, A. M. Cook, W. W. Darby, Rev. W. J. Kelly, H. T. Newhall, C. L. Parsons, W. T. Graves and D. McKenzie. Plans are being made to set out trees and shrubs and flowering plants in various places and otherwise beautify the town.

Hadley

All the tobacco growers here have made their seed-beds, using cloth mostly.

The indications are for a smaller acreage than last year.

Lester Smith, James Burke and Frank Merrill have packed their crops.

New York Cigar Leaf Market

New York, April 13.

The only real activity in the local leaf market during the last few days has been created directly or indirectly through the manufacturers' anxiety to examine the Sumatra situation in conjunction with depleted condition of old domestic stocks.

The 1902 Pennsylvania is fetching fair prices and meets with a demand. Wisconsin, 1902, has been selling liberally, at least 500 to 600 cases having changed hands within our knowledge. The present activity in Wisconsin may possibly be caused by the known indifferent quality of the new crop.

SUMATRA.—The manufacturer is naturally conservative at this stage, and while purchases are many they are mostly small on account of the general desire to hold back orders until samples are on view here from more than two or three inscriptions, after which they can form a more comprehensive view.

HAVANA.—The market is in a more or less dormant condition, as Sumatra is holding almost monopolistic attention of the manufacturers. Sales are small in size, but are quite many in the aggregate.

West Suffield

The Prospect farm has been rented for the year by William Sperry of New Britain.

Cuban Attitude

Havana Paper Protests Against Exports of Leaf Instead of Manufacture

ONLY along general lines have we tried to show in our previous article the danger which might fall to the Cuban tobacco industry with the export of leaf.

As we consider that the matter is of vital interest to the country, as it has been proved that the tobacco industry is one of the principal factors to the progress and welfare of Cuba and her people, we said that the time had come when those interested in that progress should take some measures to prevent disappearance of the tobacco industry from the island or its reduction to a minimum.

To think that this is not possible, is to overlook the truth, since the logic of figures takes away all hopes that we might cherish.

Indeed, the material progress in all the principal nations of the world is evident, and only those who have not travelled or studied what has happened everywhere for the last 30 or 40 years will fail to see it.

This progress has been done at a pretty good rate because the earnings of the laboring people has been raised; this improvement has brought about the increased consumption even in those articles which are not of prime necessity, and if consumption has been increased in this way it is but natural to suppose that it has also increased with the excess of population.

Therefore, if half a century ago we had less population in the world, if with less wages the resources of the working classes were reduced, it is clear that today the tobacco industry in Cuba ought to be 50 per cent. more than it was half a century ago.

Unfortunately it has decreased about 50 per cent., for in 1853 we exported 293 millions of cigars; and in 1902, half a century afterwards, we have exported only 208 millions. With more population, more money and more smoking in the world we have exported 85 millions less.

For this reason we said that to deny that export of leaf will not kill the tobacco industry is to overlook the facts.

We said that we must avoid the clash we are coming to, and that after the idea has been pointed out by us, others should find the measures to prevent it.

We know that if not altogether impossible, it is very difficult to impose export duties on the leaf which would make illusory the profit that foreign manufacturers may have by exporting our leaf, to manufacture Cuban tobacco; and we see it difficult, because our first importer is the United States; and as fatally we are compelled to move around the orbit of that colossus, neither the authorities would dare to take any steps which might harm eight or ten millions of Americans nor would they be willing to stand it.

Therefore, there are only two ways left to prevent the death of our industry.

First. To look for compensation in a commercial treaty which would grant our cigars the necessary advantages for obtaining increase consumption at least in the proportion that they had previously to the McKinley bill, first dead blow to our industry.

We hold the conviction that our tobacco as far as quality is concerned has no competitor but in quantity is a different thing, and here lies the evil to our industry.

The United States with exception of the little tobacco which they manufacture with Cuban assistance, twisted cabbage leaves; those leaves give very poor cheroots, but very cheap and their sale has reached this year the astonishing figure of six thousand millions of cigars.

Therefore, the administration should help growers in a positive way so that they may produce a very great quantity of good tobacco; that excess of production will reduce the price of the prime material which will then be within the reach of other people besides those favored by fortune.

With cheap leaf, growers will not suffer, if they produce plenty and manufacturers will be able to reduce prices on cigars and place them within the reach of smokers.

If this is done, the industry will be saved, because not only they will not compete with us in quality, but with cheap prices everybody will prefer to smoke a genuine Cuban cigar, and thus the life of our industry will be assured as well as the prosperity of thousands of families who live on the tobacco industry.

Let the government hurry up and protect agriculture, and get in circulation those millions which are sleeping in the treasurer's department. That money is needed for circulation.—El Tobacco, Havana.

Great Sales of Mexican Cigarettes

The sales of the Buen Yono cigarette factory, of the city of Mexico, reached a value of $2,769,942.12 in 1903, against $1,851,167.81 in 1902. The profits for the year amounted to $656,832.70. The capital stock has been increased by $1,000,000, and 2,000 preferred shares of $100 each, par value, have been issued. Orders for cigarettes have been so heavy that it has been impossible to fill them as promptly as desired. The capital of the company is $4,200,000, and the reserve fund is $270,000. $349,821 were divided among the stockholders this year.

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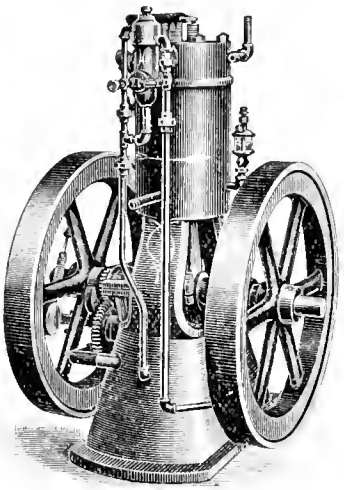

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Revenue Decisions

Leaf Tobacco Rulings by the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue

A COLLECTOR makes inquiry whether a manufacturer of cigars should enter on his Book 73 as received, leaf tobacco consigned to him, subject to inspection, which he has examined at the depot and rejected upon finding it unfit for his use, having obtained permit to return it to the leaf dealer. The collector was instructed that a manufacturer should only enter on his book and charge himself with tobacco which has actually been received on his factory premises; that the tobacco shipped subject to inspection and rejected at the depot, and not removed therefrom to his factory, cannot properly be held to have entered his factory premises.

A collector advises the commissioner that certain missionaries in Alaska use large quantities of leaf tobacco as currency in dealing with the natives, and he desires to know if these missionaries will be allowed to purchase leaf tobacco and whether they will be required to register as leaf dealers. The commissioner held that there was no way in which the missionaries, who are not granted any special privileges under the law, could purchase and use leaf tobacco in the manner suggested without qualifying as manufacturers of tobacco and conforming in all respects to the laws and regulations governing such business; that if they qualified as dealers in leaf tobacco they would be limited in their sales, under the provisions of Section 3,224 of the Revised Statutes, to three classes of persons, that is, to other registered dealers in leaf tobacco; to qualified manufacturers of tobacco, snuff or cigars, or to persons who are known to be purchasers of leaf tobacco for export, and all leaf tobacco so sold by them as registered dealers in leaf tobacco should be in quantities less than a hogshead, case or bale, as provided in Section 69 Act of August 28, 1894; except that it would be lawful for any licensed manufacturer of cigars to purchase tobacco of any licensed dealer, or other licensed manufacturer of tobacco or cigars in quantities less than the original package for use in his own manufactory exclusively; that it would be thus seen that as registered dealers in leaf missionaries would be precluded from retailing tobacco or using it as a medium of currency in bartering or trading with the natives.

As qualified manufacturers of tobacco, however, they would be permitted to purchase leaf tobacco of dealers in leaf, or from the farmers or growers, but that they would be required to put in statutory packages and tax-pay it, in conformity with the laws and regulations. They could then transfer it to themselves as dealers in tobacco, on separate premises, and sell or otherwise dispose of it, having in view the restrictions imposed by the law and regulations.

A collector informs the commissioner that several parties in his district have made application to him for permission to make their own cigars for personal use only. He was advised that, while the commissioner had ruled in a number of cases that a farmer or any person may make cigars for his own personal smoking, and not for sale, without qualifying as a manufacturer of cigars or incurring liability to tax on cigars so made and consumed, there is no provision under existing law and regulations for the sale of leaf tobacco to such persons, and the only way that they can legally obtain it would be to purchase it from the farmer or grower who is unrestricted in the sale of leaf tobacco to persons other than those prescribed in the regulations.

Naubuc

Many of the farmers are busy getting their tobacco fertilizer from the wharf.

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THE LATE SPRING

OPENING late, in direct contrast with last year, the Spring determines that this season the planting of tobacco shall be late, as compared with some years. Yet the warm, sunny days of a genuine Spring make fast work in the plant-beds, and when the climate really sets about it, a week of sun and warmth is recompense for several weeks of cold, and the young tobacco plants come along so cheerfully as to make the grower forget the chilly waiting time just after seed planting.

Recalling last season, the drouth of May cut down the advantages of the earlier plantings, and while such an untimely period of drouth is not to be expected this year, yet the weather conditions may be so adjusted that the delays caused by the late Spring will be of direct benefit to the growing crop.

Moreover, the warehousing work has been so late, owing to the dryness of the Winter and the late taking down of the hanging tobacco, that there is no waiting time of idleness between the warehouse and the farm this Spring, even if the season happens to be late.

MARKETING WRAPPER

THE tobacco trade continues in the hands of the packers and dealers who have for years been engaged in the business, and there is no indication that a public system of warehousing, such as is carried on in Virginia and other southern states, can be introduced into the wrapper-producing section of New England by means of a series of agitations on the subject.

The buying and selling of a material like cigar wrappers is not one that can be operated after the business methods which apply to the handling of the heavier types of tobacco. So much depends upon the delicate distinctions between the different grades of tobacco, upon the judgment of the buyer, and the judgment of the dealer and consumer, as to the wrapping qualities of the leaf, and more than all, upon its particular adaptability to the manufacturer of any certain cigar.

The sales of a brand of cigar are dependent upon local likes and dislikes, as well as upon the material and workmanship employed by the cigar manufacturer. To maintain a given brand of cigars calls for close attention on the part of the manufacturer, his broker, dealer, and upon the packers who first handled the crop. Arrangements have been made for the carrying on of these different processes of selection through the established channels of trade, and it is certainly a difficult proposition to distribute these conditions without furnishing adequate security, that the interests of all concerned in the production of satisfactory cigars are not so manipulated as to reflect upon the prosperity of the whole trade.

TOBACCO AT ST. LOUIS

SAMPLES representing the cream of Connecticut grown tobacco will be exhibited at the Louisiana Exposition at St. Louis. The exhibit went westward the latter part of April and will be placed in the Palace of Agriculture. In the elaborate display from the tobacco states of the Union, New England will have a deserved prominence.

Included in the display sent to St. Louis are samples of Connecticut broadleaf, Havana seed, and shade-grown Sumatra and Cuban. A prominent educative feature of the exhibit will be the evolution of the leaf from the time it starts in the seed-bed to the harvesting and curing.

Warehouse Point

Schneider & Morrell's four-acre tobacco shed was burned to the ground April 12. The shed was built only a few years ago and was filled with tobacco. It is reported that both the shed and its contents were insured. Within the past few years Schneider & Morrell have lost a dwelling house, a barn and an ice house by fire.

THE SHADE-GROWERS

[Ode on the Coronation of King Edward.]

XI.

What people are these passing to the sound of pipe and drum?
In the garments of all nations, and singing as they come?
By the color on the cheek,
By the accent when they speak,
They are foreign-born and alien, and their homes are far to seek;
But they all come up to England, when England calls them home.

XII.

And these who speak the English tongue not in the English way,
With the careless mien and temper self-assured, whose sons are they?
By the larger, looser stride,
By the ampler ease and pride,
By the quicker catch at laughter and the outlook keener-eyed,
They were bred beneath the tent-cloth of a wider, whiter day.

—BLISS CARMAN.

Hard Wood Ashes

In reply to a query regarding the value of hard wood ashes for tobacco raising, Dr. E. H. Jenkins of the Connecticut Experiment Station says:

"For four years in succession the Connecticut agricultural station, at New Haven, used hard wood ashes as the sole source of potash for a tobacco crop, in quantities of 6,000 to 7,000 pounds annually. This was compared with the tobacco from other plots which received either cotton hull ashes, double sulphate of potash and magnesia, high grade sulphate of potash and carbonate of potash.

"The yield of tobacco was not quite so large as on the other plots, but the quality was better, on the average, than that obtained from any other form of carbonate of potash, unless possibly from the double carbonate of potash and magnesia. The effect of wood ashes or lime on heavy clay soils is to make them lighter and more tillable; on the other hand, it makes very loose sandy soils more retentive of moisture."

Mania for Tobacco Tags

Orin Fisher, a young attorney of Noblesville, Indiana, has disposed of his property, deserted his family and disappeared. His wife has just secured a divorce. The evidence showed that Fisher had developed a mania for gathering tobacco tags, and that he wore out two buggies driving over the country gathering tags, while his wife was at home with scant clothing and little to eat.

South Windsor

Seed-planting was late this spring. Cloth is mostly used on beds.

Miss Jones has sold her 1903 crop to James Bradley.

Hinsdale

About all the growers have their seed-beds sown at this writing. Cloth is used almost entirely here.

The acreage will be about the same as in 1903. A few growers still have unsold crops.

Tobacco Tax Advance

British Increase the Tariff on Manufactured and Unmanufactured

IN London recently the House of Commons adopted the budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Among the tariff changes provided by the new law are several increasing the duty on tobacco, both unmanufactured and manufactured.

The duty on striped leaf is raised 4 cents, to 81 cents; on cigars 12 cents, to $1.335, and on foreign cigarettes 25 cents.

The moisture limit of manufactured tobacco was raised to 32 per cent. and new drawback rates were created, which will tend to develop the British export colonial trade. The increased revenue from these fiscal changes is estimated at $2,750,000.

In speaking of the budget, D. Kremelberg, of Kremelberg & Co., tobacco exporters, said: "Tobacco is already so highly taxed in the United Kingdom that an increase, such as four cents a pound, will have no appreciable effect on the volume of imports."

Joseph D. Morrison, of Wm. E. Peck & Co., foreign exporters, said: "The new tax will be unpopular with the British trade, which, during the past year, has looked forward to a slight decrease in the duty. On the other hand, the British Cabinet has placated the trade by raising the moisture limit and extending the drawback system. I believe the law will not decrease English imports, and that it will increase exports."

Manuel Lopez, of Calixto Lopez & Co., proprietors of the Eden cigar factory in Havana, Cuba, said: "So far as Cuban cigars are concerned, the increase is not large enough to have any material effect on trade. As to Cuban leaf, there is so little imported in England that it is hardly worth considering in this connection."

Suffield

Fire, thought to have been of incendiary origin, destroyed the dwelling house, a barn and a tobacco shed on the farm of George L. Warner in the northwestern part of the town, April 21. All the members of the family were away and the fire was discovered by a servant girl. She summoned the neighbors, but they were unable to save any of the house furnishings and had barely time to get the horses from the barn. The tobacco shed was empty, the stock of tobacco having been removed some time ago. The loss is estimated at $5,000; insurance $2,700.

Receiver for Baltimore Firm

Max Teichmann has been appointed, by consent, receiver for the Independent Tobacco Company of Baltimore, the bond being for $1,500. The company was incorporated February 27, 1901, with an authorized capital stock of $25,000, divided into 250 shares of $100 each. Its place of business was at 419 East Lombard street.

The bill of complaint, filed in Circuit Court No. 2 by John V. Neurath, through Otto Buehner, Jr., attorney, stated that all the stock in trade and other tangible assets of the company were destroyed in the great fire and the company is no longer able to carry on its business or to exercise its corporate franchises.

Hockanum

Francis Smith is to raise Mrs. Marshall Thomas' tobacco on shares.

William Yauch is to build a tobacco shed. Others who fall in line with him are William Bantle, Matthew Clous and Paul Kasche.

Feeding Hills

The New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, which recently bought up the Central New England, has closed the station at Feeding Hills. It is understood that there will be no further freight business done there. Passenger trains will probably stop there on signal. The news of this action of the new owners of the road was a surprise to the Feeding Hills people, as a good freight business, it is claimed, has been done at that station.

Shade-Grown in Cuba

The cultivation of shade-grown tobacco in Cuba is increasing steadily, and judging from the large vegas planted this year in the Vuelta Abajo section, Alquizar, Guira de Melena, San Antonio and in the Manicaragua region, this class of tobacco is becoming an important factor in the crop. A few seasons ago this manner of raising tobacco was looked upon unfavorably by most planters, who dislike anything that disturbs what they consider the dignity of old customs.

Owing to the good results obtained last year, a good many individuals and concerns have gone into this business with enthusiasm.

The latest reports from Placetas and Quemado Hilario, in the province of Santa Clara, say that hail and heavy rain storms destroyed almost all of the tobacco on the fields uncut, which fortunately was not very much.

Demand for Good 1900-1 Fillers

Speaking of the filler situation a prominent packer said: "The old story that a strong demand is always experienced for certain goods when they are out of the market, is again repeated in tobacco circles. Desirable old domestic filler tobaccos now have the call at fancy prices. When supplies of the 1900 and 1901 crop were plentiful, manufacturers expected the 1902 and 1903 crops to prove superior in some respects to the older ones. Being disappointed in their expectations, and finding the market now almost bare of desirable filler grades of these crops, they are all now scrambling for them. The approaching summer season always produces a demand for old filler tobaccos which are thoroughly dry and of a milder nature, but the scarcity of that class of good staple fillers was never felt so much among cigar manufacturers as at present. Those who have a sufficient supply on hand to carry them through are most fortunate, while manufacturers who are not in the same position in regard to that class of goods ought to bestir themselves in securing what they can before they are entirely out of the market."

Southwick

Harry Hudson has been giving employment to a number of hands assorting tobacco.

Bradford Cook has been quite seriously hurt by falling from a scaffolding in his barn.

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Japanese Monopoly Bill

Government of That Country to Control Tobacco Business

DISPATCHES from Japan state that the monopoly bill, which proposes to form a government monopoly of the tobacco business in that country, has been amended in such a manner that the total sales for the past three years of all cigarette and tobacco factories will be considered as the basis on which payment will be made on account of good will. It was proposed heretofore to give a sum equal to the profits for the past three years only.

The bill will undoubtedly pass in its present form. The regulations governing the tobacco trade are as follows:

"Leaf tobacco is sold by the government according to fixed prices, but when necessary it may be sold at auction.

"Nobody except a manufacturer or dealer can buy or receive any leaf tobacco. An exception is made to leaf tobacco bought as samples under permission of the officers authorized.

"No manufacturers can make use of any material other than tobacco in manufacturing, nor can a dealer buy or sell any material other than tobacco with the object to supply it for manufacture of tobacco.

"Any manufacturer or dealer who has any leaf tobacco placed in warehouses outside of his establishment shall send a report, countersigned by the proprietor of such warehouses, to the local monopoly office, indicating the location of warehouses and quantity of each of different kinds of leaf tobacco, this report to be repeated whenever the places of storage are changed.

"Manufacturers and dealers must keep books, and enter therein particulars of all business transactions to be submitted to the examination of the proper officers, who will visit them from time to time.

"Any leaf tobacco not sold by the government, if found in possession of any manufacturer or dealer, will be collected by the government, whomsoever it may belong to, and remuneration will be paid at the proper rate.

"The government can inspect warehouses or any place of storage of tobacco belonging to anyone whatever, so the officers authorized can enter any place where tobacco is kept, or supposed to be kept, and take necessary measures for proper supervision. If in course of transmission it can be examined on the spot, wherever it may be."

With regard to the effect of this monopoly upon the tobacco growing industry of the empire, in the interest of which it was adopted, and the results that have accrued to the American export trade in leaf tobacco, United States Consul Lyon, of Kobe, Japan, in his last annual report makes the following interesting statement:

"From January 1 to August 15, 1899, there existed a duty of 35 per cent. on leaf tobacco; and from the latter date the Japanese government has monopolized the import. While the 35 per cent. duty was in force, and in anticipation of the exclusive importation by the Japanese government, there was imported by merchants and manufacturers an enormous quantity of leaf tobacco, valued at $2,533,004, against $2,254,774 in 1898, and $159,785 in 1897. The import of 1899 seems to have glutted the market during the two years following, and to have destroyed the government's chances to do much business in the commodity, the value of the import having decreased to $226,237 during 1900, and to $15,075 in 1901. The establishment of the government monopoly has had the effect to encourage the raising of tobacco in this country upon a much larger scale than formerly, official estimates increasing the acreage of 1902 to 61,358 acres, expected to yield 78,177,012 pounds.

"As to quantity, the Japanese are not such excessive users of tobacco individually as are found in many other countries. They make more frequent use of it, but in lesser quantities; the small Japanese pipe, carried at the belt and holding less than a thimbleful, being emptied many times a day. Tobacco is largely used by the natives at seaports and in larger cities in the form of cigarettes. Many are consumed by the jinrikisha men, and when one is called, he places the cigarette behind his ear, ready for another draw at the end of his run.

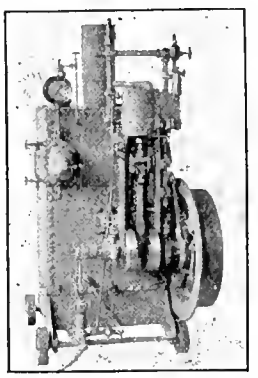
"The American Tobacco Company has recently invaded this country with large capital and up-to-date methods, and are continuing to absorb the trade. There were shipped from this port last year cigarettes valued at $681,490, against a total export of $838,293, and nearly all the balance was sent from Osaka, in this consular district. Some 70 per cent. of the whole was shipped to China. During 1900 the export of cigarettes to China was more than doubled, and during 1901 that of 1900 was more than trebled. The duty on manufactured tobacco remains at 150 per cent."

In New South Wales

In a report to the Department of Commerce and Labor, Consul Baker at Sydney, New South Wales, states that in the year 1897 there were 5,002 acres planted in tobacco, but in 1901 only 1,053; so that it may be said that the cultivation of tobacco in New South Wales has been somewhat of a failure, but yet it has not been given up.

Siamese Twins Freak

L. A. Pearson, dealer in leaf tobacco in West Milton, Ohio, has a decided novelty and one which is very interesting. It is a "freak" tobacco leaf and naturally suggests "Siamese-Twins," inasmuch as it consists of two leaves on one stem that grew at right angles with each other. The variety is the Gebhart Seed. The leaves are perfectly formed and about twenty inches in length.



SAFE STEAM ENGINE

ANNOUNCEMENT

WE have just placed on sale in the new store of E. U. Denslow, 218 State Street, Hartford, Conn., a full line of up-to-date farm machinery. We make a specialty of Steam, Gas and Gasolene Engines, and every courtesy will be extended by Mr. Denslow to those who are looking for anything in this line.

THE B. L. BRAGG CO.
Springfield, Massachusetts

YOUR CASH IS SAFE.

In our fire-proof and burglar-proof vaults, your money is absolutely safe.

The safest way to do business now-a-days is to deposit your money and settle your accounts by check.

Errors and disputes are practically unknown where checks are used, because the voucher serves as a receipt and record.

Essex Special Tobacco Manure and Tobacco Starter

ALTHOUGH the prices of chemicals have advanced very much during the past season, we guarantee to keep the analyses of all the high-grade Essex Specials fully up to the high standard of preceding years. ¶The Growers that use our tobacco goods are among the most successful raisers in the Valley, getting good weight and a large percentage of light goods in **all seasons.** ¶Buy our Tobacco Starter for your seed-beds, your plants will be from ten days to two weeks earlier than those grown on any other formula. ¶Send for our 1904 Catalogue.

RUSSIA CEMENT CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

E. B. KIBBE, General Agent, Box 752, Hartford, Conn.

Tobacco in France

Quantity Bought.—Increased Production and Consumption

THE Department of Commerce and Labor, at Washington, has received the following report of United States Consul Thornwell Haynes, stationed at Rouen, France, on the tobacco production and consumption in that country:

In June, 1901, a bill was brought before the French senate to obtain for the whole of France the right to cultivate tobacco. This bill was presented in the three following articles:

"I. The cultivation of tobacco is authorized in the departments which ask such authorization, and wherein the soil and climate are recognized as favorable to the production of the plant.

"II. Article III of the law of February 12, 1835, is modified as follows: The minister of finance will each year divide the number of hectares to be cultivated, and will spend at least two-thirds of the money provided for the provisionment of the national manufactories for the purchase of French tobacco.

"III. There will be created a new kind of tobacco manufactured exclusively of French production, and which will be sold at a less price than that known as 'caporal ordinaire.'"

Three weeks ago this bill was again discussed by the senate, the agricultural group of which has fully sanctioned it, as well as thirty-two "conseils generaux," and the press of every political opinion.

The principal object claimed by those who have brought the bill forward is to keep in France the millions now paid abroad, to augment the treasury without injuring the present departments in which tobacco is now grown, and to favor the consumption of tobacco by creating a new type of which the price will permit the workman to satisfy his taste more economically.

During 1900 and 1901 the French Parliament placed $10,229,000 at the disposition of the administration of tobacco, and in 1902 the sum was raised to $11,194,000. Of the $10,229,000 expended in 1900 and 1901, some $4,500,000 was spent for French production, from which some $772,000 must be deducted for foreign cigars and cigarettes, which French manufacturers do not produce. This leaves $6,000,000 and more which yearly goes abroad for foreign tobacco, and which, according to the promoters of the bill, could easily be kept at home by raising tobacco in France. The total amount of sales in these two years was $79,902,000, giving a net profit of nearly $64,500,000. "This monopoly must serve the interests of our citizens," says the promoters of the bill. There is no doubt but that at present the government aids departments which are not in soil and climate altogether favorable to the culture of tobacco, while refusing it to those exceptionally favorable.

French tobacco raisers in 1900 and 1901 received $166 and $170 per ton, while for foreign tobacco the administration paid $270 per ton in 1900 and $262 in 1901. In 1898, $340, or exactly double the price of home-raised tobacco, was paid for the foreign article.

Before 1870 tobacco culture in France embraced about 34,600 acres. Alsace-Lorraine alone produced 7,000 to 8,000 tons, or one-third the national production. Since then the consumption has rapidly increased, although the government during the thirty-three years has authorized only 5,000 acres more to be cultivated, when according to consumption some 16,000 or 17,000 acres more were necessary.

The sale of tobacco of every kind in 1870 amounted to $33,000,000; in 1901, to $67,740,000, or more than double the figure of 1870. In 1870 the consumption of tobacco was 19,000 tons, representing a sum of $24,00',000 in receipts; in 1901, 27,000 tons were bought, or over $19,000,000 worth more than in 1870, upon which $47,000,000 were realized.

The Leaf in Austria

Tobacco Monopoly Maintained by the Government

U. S. CONSUL Hessfeld, at Trieste, Austria, forwards to the Department of Commerce and Labor in Washington an interesting report upon the operation of the Austrian tobacco monopoly. Mr. Hessfeld says:

"The manufacture and sale of tobacco is a state monopoly in Austria, which nets the national treasury over $27,000,000 a year. The government purchases the raw material, manufactures it into cigars, cigarettes, smoking tobacco and snuff, and sells to the consumer through licensed agents, who receive a fixed commission—averaging about ten per cent.—on the proceeds of their sales.

"The prices are uniform throughout the Empire. There are in all fourteen brands of domestic cigars and eleven brands of cigarettes, the prices of the former ranging from 0.6 cent to 3.6 cents, and those of the latter from 0.2 to 1.2 cents. Of smoking tobacco the state manufactures twenty-six varieties, which are sold at from 18 cents to $2.80 a pound. This tobacco is usually put up in packages containing from one to six ounces. The government factories produce, furthermore, no less than twenty-seven different kinds of snuff. This commodity is also put up in similar packages. Common snuff is sold at the rate of 28 cents, and the best quality at the rate of 74 cents per pound.

"Chewing not being a popular habit in Austria, the state manufactures but two kinds of chewing tobacco—both of the twist variety. This tobacco is especially cheap, twists weighing $1\frac{3}{4}$ ounces, costing only 1.2 and 1.8 cents, respectively.

"In the sale of all the various products of tobacco the state adheres strictly to the post-office principle of allowing no discounts on large sales. Whether the consumer buys one cigar or a hundred, an ounce or a pound of snuff, the rate is the same.

"The total amount spent for tobacco during the year 1902 was $44,571,000, or about $1.16 per capita. The amount expended by the state for raw material, salaries, wages, commissions, etc., was $16,922,000. The state manufactured in its thirty factories 1,307,000,000 cigars, 3,144,000,000 cigarettes, 526,756,000 pounds of smoking tobacco, 30,062,560 pounds of snuff."

Applications of Fertilizers

Phosphoric acid and potash, even in water-soluble forms, do not leach out of the soil to any appreciable extent. On the contrary, they do not distribute themselves well enough, and therefore should be applied to some depth.

Nitrogen, on the other hand, finally leaches out of the soil unless taken up by the roots of plants. In some materials it is much less readily soluble than in others.

Tankage, for example, should be applied deep, and it is well to mix cotton-seed meal and blood with the soil; but nitrate of soda and ammonium sulphate should nearly always be applied as surface dressings.

Only one application is advised for ammonium sulphate, but when large quantities, over 200 pounds to the acre, of nitrate are to be used, two applications of 100 pounds each are often made to advantage, one when the plants are first coming up, and the other two or three weeks later.

Potash salts when used in quantity, 100 pounds or more to the acre, are well applied in the fall, so that the winter rains may take out the chlorine, which when combined with either lime or magnesia acts in a detrimental manner to plant growth. Lime is also well applied in the fall.

Acid phosphate when used as a top dressing may be applied either in the fall or early spring.

When a small amount of fertilizer is to be used, it is best applied as the seed is sown or as the plants are set out, in the row or in the hill or, when practicable, drilled with crops which are drilled. As a general rule only a heavy application of a complete fertilizer, say 1,000 pounds or more to the acre, is recommended to be applied broadcast and worked into the soil for crops which are planted in rows.

Factory Burned in Tampa

Hickman Brothers' cigar factory, at Tampa, Florida, with a large quantity of tobacco on hand, was burned to the ground April 1. Two frame buildings adjoining the factory were also consumed.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this head cost one cent a word each time; no advertisement taken for less than twenty cents; cash or stamps must accompany orders, which should be received by the 25th of the month.

FOR SALE, NORWICH HILL, MASS.
A small farm; house of eight rooms; good barn; henhouses; plenty of fruit; running water; near post-office, school and store; stage to Northampton and Huntington daily; a good summer home.
D. H. HATCH, Norwich, Mass.

JENKINS & BARKER,
Successors to Col. Charles L. Burdett.
Patent and Trade Mark Causes.
Solicitors of United States and Foreign Patents, Designs and Trade Marks.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
50 State Street, - Hartford, Connecticut.

Shade-Grown Sumatra and Shade-Grown Cuban Wrappers
FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES AS DESIRED
Write for Samples and Prices
FOSTER
Drawer 42. Hartford, Conn.

THE USE OF AN
Underwood Typewriter
will increase your business.
Rent one for a month and watch the result.
Underwood Typewriter Company,
755-757 Main Street,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

F. M. Johnson
STUDIO
1309 MAIN ST., HARTFORD
Leading Artist in Photography and General Portraiture.
Our photographs are not "shade" grown but are made with the clearness and exact likeness that win for us permanent customers. We are after your photographic trade. ***Studio, 1036 Main St., Opposite Morgan St.***

HEADQUARTERS FOR
TOBACCO INSURANCE
F. F. SMALL & CO.,
95 Pearl St., HARTFORD, CONN.
14 Fort St., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

A Decision of Interest

In the case of the M. & E. Solomon Tobacco Co. vs. Simon Auerbach & Co., which was tried in New York recently, judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs for upwards of $800. The case is an important one to the tobacco trade, and is one of a series of cases involving similar questions which are pending against various importers of tobacco. Attorneys Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, who represent the plaintiffs, have made settlements for their clients in a number of cases heretofore brought by them. The defendants are represented by Attorneys Einstein, Townsend & Guiterman. The facts as disclosed on the trial are substantially as follows:

The M. & E. Solomon Tobacco Co., about ten years ago, purchased a quantity of Sumatra tobacco which Simon Auerbach & Co. had imported. The duty was to be paid by the purchaser on the government appraisement as made, with the understanding that if on a reappraisement it should be ascertained that a lesser amount of duty was imposed, the purchaser would have the benefit of the difference. The tobacco was appraised at sixty-one cents per pound. Protests were made by the importers, and proceedings then remained in abeyance for a number of years, until after the decision of the Blumlein case, in which a decision was rendered which resulted in a reappraisal of the tobacco in question at thirty-five cents per pound. The attorneys who represented the importers, as a result of proceedings which were instituted, which were tediously long, recovered upon this particular purchase about $1,400, retaining one-half as compensation for their services. The M. & E. Solomon Tobacco Co. demanded the difference of the sum so recovered, and payment having been refused, brought this action, with the result already stated.

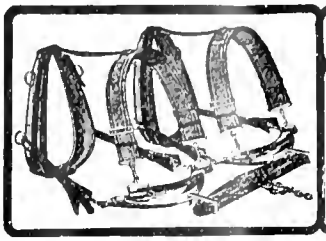
The 1903 Turkish Crop

On account of the corruption of many of the officials, as well as of the smuggling carried on in all parts of the sultanate, it is difficult to obtain accurate figures as to the output of Turkish tobacco. The official returns range from ten to twenty-five per cent. below the actual amounts. Making due allowance for this condition of affairs, it may be stated that the tobacco production of Turkey in 1903 was 90,000,000 pounds, as against 75,000,000 in 1902. The increase in quantity was not accompanied by an increase in quality. On the contrary, the output of fine leaf was no larger, if as large as in the previous year.

This output, though the largest on record, was insufficient to meet the demand—particularly that for the finer qualities. As a result, quantities were imported into the Turkish markets from Greece, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia and Roumelia.

As to quality, the 1903 crop showed 20 per cent. medium, and 30 per cent. poor; while of the 1902 crop, the ratio was 35 per cent. fine, 30 per cent. good, 20 per cent. medium, and 15 per cent. poor.

The poor and medium grades are in strong demand, being bought by the Austrian, Hungarian, Roumanian, Italian and French monopolies, as well as by Turkish, Egyptian, Swiss and German cigarette manufacturers. A moderate but increasing amount comes to the United States for the low-grade cigarettes which now flood the market.



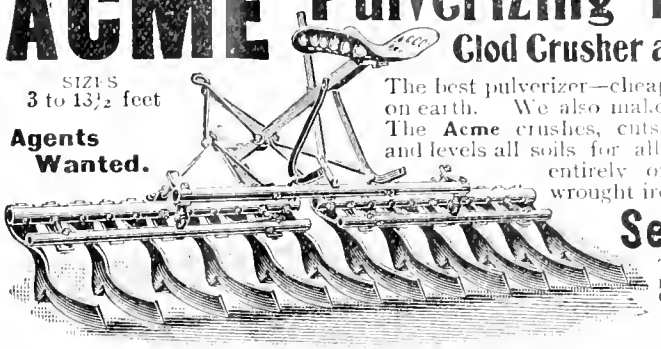
Baker's Traceless Harness

This harness is particularly valuable to tobacco growers, both in the cultivation of open and cloth covered fields. Owing to the absence of whiffletrees and traces, closer work can be done with teams everywhere. It is the farmer's "Handy Harness," saves labor, and makes farm work easier. Invaluable to every fruit grower, orchardist and lumberman. Endorsed by users everywhere. Write to-day for free catalogue.

B. F. BAKER CO., 234 Main St., Burnt Hills, N. Y.

ACME Pulverizing Harrow

Clod Crusher and Leveler.



SIZES 3 to 13½ feet

Agents Wanted.

The best pulverizer—cheapest Riding Harrow on earth. We also make walking **ACMES.** The **Acme** crushes, cuts, pulverizes, turns and levels all soils for all purposes. Made entirely of cast steel and wrought iron—**indestructible.**

Sent on Trial

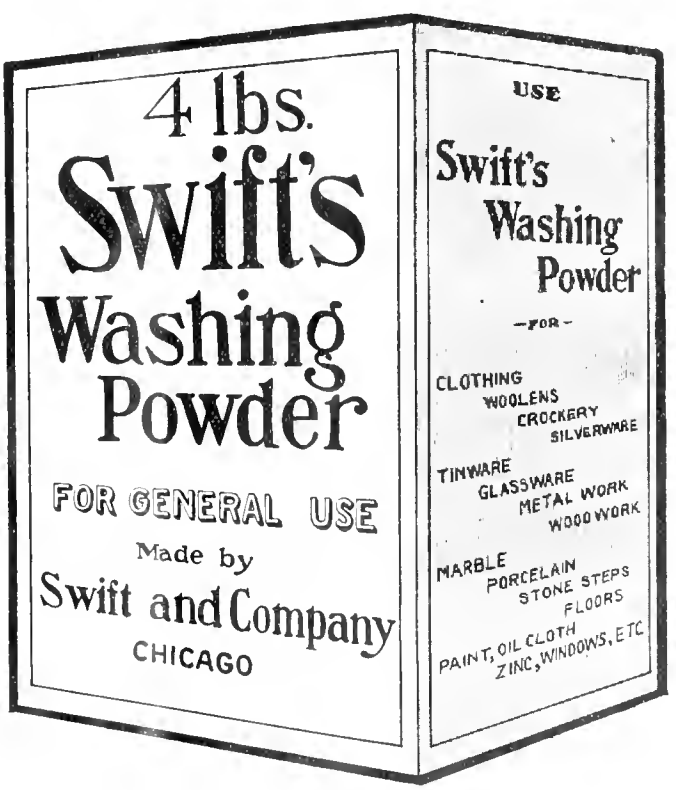
To be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. Catalogue and Booklet, **"An Ideal Harrow"** by Henry Stewart, mailed free.

I deliver f.o.b. at New York, Chicago, Columbus, Louisville, Kansas City, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Portland, etc.

DUANE H. NASH, Sole Manufacturer, Millington, New Jersey.

Branch Houses: 110 Washington St., Chicago. 240 7th Ave. So., Minneapolis. 1316 W. 8th St., Kansas City.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.



Swift's Washing Powder is the Tidy Housewife's best friend.
Try a package and see for yourself.

SWIFT PROVISION COMPANY,

19 JOHN STREET, - - - - - BOSTON, MASS.

Plea From Philippines

Memorial Sent to Washington Asking for Free Entry to United States

THE following memorial, asking for the free entry of Philippine tobacco into the United States, has been received at Washington:

"Your petitioners, the majority of whom are workers in the tobacco factories of Manila, and all of them residents of this capital, on behalf of themselves, their fellow workmen and families, who are at present in the direst poverty, have the honor to ask the honorable the civil governor of these islands that he obtain from the government and Congress of the United States prompt legislative measures in a Philippine tariff bill which will grant the free entry into the United States of Philippine tobacco, especially the manufactured article, the existence of many thousands of workers being dependent upon it.

"The free entry of Philippine manufactured tobacco into the United States cannot harm the interests of the American manufacturers of this article, for the reason that the Manila factories could at the most export a maximum of 150,000,000 cigars annually, while the yearly consumption in America is calculated at more than 6,300,000,000.

"Moreover, the industry in the Philippines cannot enter into serious competition with that in America, for it is well known that here the means of cultivation and production are primitive, the methods of manufacture have reached but a small degree of perfection, and, without doubt, the finished article would be very acceptable to the great majority of American consumers.

"The tobacco industry in the Philippines, that for years has furnished a decent livelihood and future to thousands of families, is today threatened with imminent ruin because the best foreign markets have been lost to it, and this has brought about the closing of many factories in Manila. Everyone must have noted that thousands of Filipino tobacco workers who two or three years ago packed even the largest streets of this city morning and evening are no longer seen.

"During the last fiscal year the value of exports of manufactured tobacco diminished fifty per cent., equivalent to about 2,000,000 Mexican pesos, which signifies the shutting down of many factories and the throwing out of employment of approximately 2,000 workers, and these figures will increase from year to year so long as present legislation affecting this matter is in force.

"We are certain that the government which rules over us will extend its protection to this very important industry of the country, and will within the shortest possible time make the voice of the working classes of the Philippines be heard by the government at Washington in order that prompt legislation may be had."

Considerable attention has been attracted in this connection to an interview with Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, recently published at Washington over the signature of Alonzo H. Stewart. Mr. Stewart is the assistant doorkeeper of the United States Senate, and visited the Philippine Islands and Japan during the last congressional recess as a special commissioner of the department of agriculture to investigate the resources of the Philippines and the marketing of their products. Mr. Stewart received the impression from several conferences with Baron Komura that Japan would be willing to negotiate a treaty with the United States under which, for certain minor privileges under our navigation laws, Japan would make a specially favorable rate of duty on Philippine tobacco, which would thereby be absorbed and the pressure for its admission into the United States removed. In presenting Baron Komura's views, Mr. Stewart says:

"Those products of the Orient which compete with the products of the Occident should be raised in the Orient, manufacured in the Orient and sold in the Orient, and it is only in this manner that inevitable conflict between the two can be averted. Where the Occident and the Orient come into conflict, individually the Occident may be supreme; collectively, the Orient forces everything to his own level or standard.

"This led me to ask him where, as in the case of the United States, one country controls the destinies of both an Occidental and Oriental race, each of whom raise similar products, how they could be governed without a conflict of interests. He expressed himself of the belief that to harmoniously govern the Occident and the Orient under one flag, as the United States is trying to do, laws should be enacted so as to prevent the labor and products of the one from coming into competition with those of the other, otherwise the laborers receiving the highest wages must work at the price and accept the wages paid to those who can produce the cheapest. This naturally brought us to a discussion of the articles capable of production in the Philippines, and especially those desired by Japan.

"'There are two products of the Philippines,' he said, 'which the Japanese people would gladly take, and for many years to come could absorb the total production—tobacco and sugar.'

"Japan, it seems, is establishing a government monopoly in tobacco, and it is found that the tobacco of the Philippines is the best tobacco for the Orient, because it can stand a moist climate better than tobacco raised anywhere else. This, coupled with the exceedingly low cost of production, might warrant Japan in making arrangements with the United States, either by treaty or otherwise, whereby Philippine tobacco would have a practical monopoly in Japan, and through it become the tobacco of China. This would develop the Philippines with great rapidity, provided an agricultural class of people could be induced to settle in those islands for its cultivation. The only competitors of Oriental tobacco would be the tropical colonies of England, France and the Netherlands."

are those that reach just the class of people to whom you want to sell your goods.

If you want to do business with the tobacco growers of New England, the advertising medium to use is THE NEW ENGLAND TOBACCO GROWER.

Intelligent advertising in THE NEW ENGLAND TOBACCO GROWER makes good customers. It brings not merely a transient trade, but steady business, for the tobacco growing industry is such that the grower finds himself in need of new equipment and new supplies at every season of the year.

The **NEW ENGLAND TOBACCO GROWER,**

Hartford, Connecticut.

LUTHER M. CASE,

WINSTED, CONNECTICUT,

Packer and Dealer in

Connecticut Leaf Tobacco.
Shade Grown
Sumatra in Bales.

Main Warehouse and Office, Pine Meadow, Conn.

BRANCH WAREHOUSES:

Southwick, Mass.,—Foreman, H. L. Miller.
East Canaan, Conn.,—Foreman, L. F. Bronson.
Barkhamsted, Conn., Foreman, L. A. Lee.
North Hatfield, Mass.,—Foreman, Willis Holden.
New Hartford, Conn.,—Foreman, James Stewart.

SUMATRA PLANTATIONS:

Pine Meadow, Conn., ... 25 Acres
Barkhamsted, Conn., ... 20 Acres
Southwick, Mass., ... 15 Acres

Always in the market for old Tobacco if well assorted and packed. Havana Seed Wrappers a specialty, assorted and sized into thirty-two grades. . . . . .

Trend of Immigration

Some of the Southern States are waking up to the need of adding to their white population. An industrial revolution is going on at the South. The increase in cotton manufacturing has called thousands of white people away from the farms to the factory. Several causes, among others the danger from the boll weevil, are changing the whole aspect of cotton growing. The result is that the South feels the need of diversified farming as never before, while the necessary skilled labor is lacking. Southern agriculture would be more promising today if during the past 20 years thousands of the best negroes could have been trained to skillful service on the farm.

The majority of leading men do not apparently believe yet that such training is possible, and they are hoping to attract immigrants from southern Europe. South Carolina will send an agricultural commissioner abroad to present the advantages of that State. It seems to us that the South has waited too long. Foreigners have already spread all over the North and West. In 1900 there were in New York City alone 2,212,058 persons with both parents born in foreign countries. Those who come now are most likely to go where their friends or relatives are located and as the irrigated districts are opened in the Far West immigrants from southern Europe will be likely to go there if they see farm work at all.

We do not think the southern people can seriously expect to attract immigrants from northern Europe, for such immigration flows along close lines of latitude, and rarely goes very far south. Another thing which the southern people must consider is the evident fact that the northeastern part of this country will hereafter attract from other sections instead of sending its own people away. New York, New England and Pennsylvania have during the past 50 years sent millions of men and women and millions more in money to settle and develop the West.

Now a movement has started to stop this flow, and start it back again. We believe this will succeed, for the eastern country has many advantages which other sections cannot match. We think the South is about 20 years too late in starting its call for Europeans. It can no longer attract the cream. The northern farm is to have its innings once more. In New York State the struggle to obtain the building for the agricultural college is bringing farmers together for a dozen worthy purposes.—Rural New Yorker.

Glastonbury

Frank Urbanski has sold his tobacco, about twelve acres, to Edward Goodwin.

STABLE MANURE

IN CAR OR CARGO LOTS

Prompt Delivery
Lowest Prices

R. M. Goodrich

HARTFORD AND NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

HARTFORD CONNECTICUT

IT'S A GOOD THING TO KNOW:

The best place in Hartford to buy Jewelry, to buy a watch, to have a watch repaired.

It's over on Pearl street, just a little way from Main.

GEORGE W. BALL,

Diamond Broker and Jeweler,

65 PEARL ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

The International Tobacco Cloth

THE superiority of The International Tobacco Cloth has been fully demonstrated in the field ¶ High-grade material and skilful construction, combined with long experience in manufacturing this class of fabric, accounts for the superiority of The International Tobacco Cloth ¶ Made in all required widths; shipments prompt and complete.

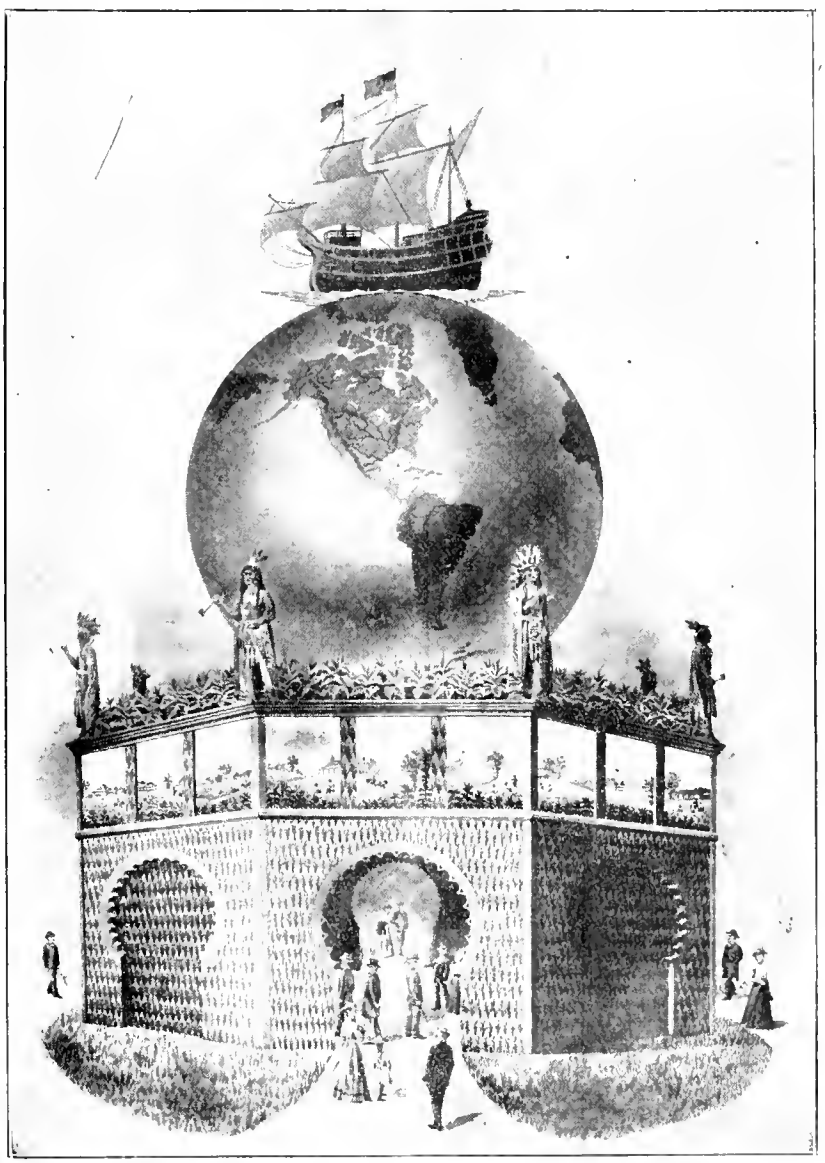
Forbes & Wallace

Springfield, Mass.

The NEW ENGLAND TOBACCO GROWER

VOL. V. No. 4. HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, JUNE, 1904. $1.00 A YEAR

The Pagoda rises to a height of 52 feet surmounted by a sphere which supports a ship sailing in a sea of tobacco.



The entire structure is covered with tobacco, and the leaf is used in working out clever decorative effects.

TOBACCO PAGODA AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

IMPORTANT DECISION

In response to an application made by the Tobacco Leaf, the treasury department has rendered an important decision covering questions raised in a large number of inquiries with regard to the eligibility to entry at reciprocity rates of duty of Cuban tobacco exported from the island to a foreign country before the treaty took effect, and imported into the United States after the convention went into force.

The general proposition involved in these inquiries was ruled upon under date of February 19 last, when the department held that "articles, the product of the soil or industry of Cuba, exported to another country and thence imported into the United States subsequent to the taking effect of the said convention, are entitled to the reduction of duty therein provided." This decision, however, did not cover the question of the whereabouts or custody of the tobacco after its arrival in the foreign country and prior to its exportation to the United States, nor did the department undertake to lay down any specifications as to the character of the evidence which should be required for the identification of the tobacco

Considerable correspondence has since taken place between the department and the collectors of customs at New York and other leading ports, and, as shown in this new decision, the conclusion has been reached that importers who desire to bring into the United States, at the reduced rates of duty, Cuban leaf which was shipped abroad before the treaty took effect, must be prepared to show that the tobacco was shipped directly to the country from which it is proposed to export it to the United States, and that while in such country it did not pass out of the custody of the customs officials.

The Soy Bean

The soy bean is an excellent forage crop and is now grown all over the south and west, and is found quite satisfactory as far north as the latitude of central Illinois. Because of its bushy growth it is preferred to cowpeas by a great many farmers, as it is easier handled and cured in the humid regions. The value of this crop is no longer doubted, and it is advisable for every farmer who wants a nitrogen gathering crop to try soy beans. The whole plant can be siloed, it can be cut and cured for hay, or it can be grown for seed. For this last purpose it is especially valuable for fattening hogs.

The land for soy beans should be prepared about the same as for corn. Any good corn land will answer very nicely. The ground should not be plowed until just before planting time. This plant is tender, consequently should not be put in the ground until late in the season—say late May or early June. The ground must be thoroughly warmed or the young plants will not grow well. As only 80 to 100 days are required to mature soy beans, they need not be planted early.

Tobacco in Java

U. S. Consul Rairden, at Batavia, Java, has made a brief but interesting report to the Department of Commerce and Labor, at Washington, with regard to conditions in the tobacco industry in the island, in the course of which he says:

"During the year an American commercial traveler visited this place with the intention of making direct connections in tobacco with his firm in the United States. He appeared to think that should he hold out profitable inducements he would have no difficulty in arranging for direct shipments from here to the United States. After being here a short time and making the necessary inquiries, this gentleman found that it was useless to attempt to do business direct with the tobacco planters, all business must be done through the Amsterdam market.

"The manufacture of cigars from Java tobacco is still successfully carried on at Samarang, and I understand the output has increased greatly the last year. These cheap local cigars are retailed to the Chinese and natives at one Dutch cent (less than 0.5 cent in United States currency) each.

"During 1902 there were exported from Dutch India 103,936,600 pounds of tobacco, valued at $15,117,731, of which 78,697,700 pounds, valued at $11,451,219, were exported to Holland alone. The total exportation for 1902 was thus 7,796,800 pounds in excess of that for 1901. Prices for the year ranged from 30 to 32 cents per kilogram (2.2 pounds)."

Arson Attempted

An attempt was made to fire the large brick tobacco warehouse on the corner of Duke and Chestnut streets, in Lancaster, Pa., on May 5. It is thought arson was attempted to cover a robbery. The building is a large three-story, with basement, brick structure. The eastern end is occupied by B. M. Mavery & Co., agents of Elias Bach & Sons, of New York, and the eastern half by W. R. Cooper, also a leaf dealer. Isaac Stirk & Co. also had some tobacco stored in the building, as had Edward Kready. So far as can be ascertained there were 2,300 cases of tobacco in the building, of which 1,000 cases are the property of Elias Bach & Sons, 300 cases belonging to B. M. Mavery and 1,000 in the Cooper half of the warehouse, all of which, except several hundred cases were Mr. Cooper's property. The tobacco was mostly of the 1903 crop, with some of 1902.

Covers for Cigar Tips

Covers for cigar tips have been examined by the analytical bureau of Aitona. The covers are supposed to absorb the nicotine from the tobacco smoke. The used covers contained a very small quantity of nicotine.

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BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

The New England Tobacco Grower

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, JUNE, 1904

Season is Late

But Plants Are Thrifty and Promising.--Growers Begin Setting

Westfield

The season with us is late, but is catching up fast. There are some fine beds of tobacco plants and some that are thin and late.

J. E. Merick has 20 cases of 1902 and 33 cases of 1903, and Homer Buck 42 cases of 1903, both good crops.

O. W. Sanford has a good crop not sold.

The Loomis Brothers have 30 cases of 1902 and 70 cases of 1903.

Chas. H. Dewey has plants ready to set.

Simsbury

The season is a little late. The wet cold weather of last week was not favorable to the growth of plants; but the warm rain of the last few days is bringing them along in fine shape.

Not every grower has been successful with his seed-beds, but such as have plants find them thrifty and promising.

E. A. Haskins, C. N. Eno and G. C. Eno are setting their plants and others are about ready.

Feeding Hills

Considerable tobacco has been set on the E. H. Smith farm, both in the open and under tents. They have an abundance of plants, and will be obliged to rush matters in order to keep up with their growth, now that bright sunshine is giving them an added impetus. Over 1,000,000 plants will be required for the 140 acres which are to be planted, not to mention the possibly many thousands for resetting.

East Hartford

The tobacco warehouse of P. Dennerlein & Sons has been closed for the season. About 1,800 cases of Havana seed, most of which was raised in Suffield and vicinity, were packed.

R. A. Sykes and Charles Skinner have delivered their tobacco crops to E. O. Goodwin.

Warehouse Point

The insurance companies have settled their losses with Schneider & Morrell for the tobacco shed and tobacco which were destroyed by fire. The amount paid is said to be $1,150.

Glastonbury

More than $100 worth of tobacco belonging to Miss Emeline Kann and William Clark, jointly, unaccountably caught fire May 6 and was entirely destroyed. Besides two acres of new tobacco, 16 bales of old tobacco were also burned. The tobacco had been sold to Edward O. Goodwin of East Hartford and was to have been delivered the following day. The flames were checked in time so that the shed itself was uninjured. The loss is covered by insurance.

Enfield Street

The farmers are pushing their work in all directions. The prospects are generally good. Tobacco plants are looking fine. Some farmers expect to set their tobacco by the first of June.

East Whately

Charles E. Waite has sold 12 acres, assorted and packed, at private terms.

I. F. Graves recently sold about 70 cases, assorted and packed, at private terms; also about an acre of shade-grown Sumatra.

Suffield

Edmund Halladay has returned from St. Louis, where he has been getting the Connecticut tobacco exhibit in place and ready for the exposition. Mr. Halladay will go to St. Louis again later in the summer for a longer stay.

Leaf Tobacco in Mexico

The total annual production of leaf tobacco in Mexico, according to a Mexican correspondent of Dun's Review, amounts to 25,000,000 pounds, nearly all of which is consumed at home. Only one district engages largely in tobacco growing for export purposes, this going to Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Rates of duty on tobacco practically prohibit Mexican leaf coming into this country.

Kentucky Shade-Grown

The experimental crop of tent tobacco raised by J. W. Stump, of Harrison county, Kentucky, last year, was a success. It was sold recently at 25 cents per pound. Mr. Stump says: "This tobacco was cultivated the same as that grown in the open field, and cured like any other wrapper tobacco. The leaf was of the white burley variety and I aimed to grow it expressly for cigarette wrappers. The venture was a success in every way."

Florida's Bright Prospects

In every section of the tobacco section in Florida can now be seen vast tobacco sheds, both of cheese cloth and slats, the tops of the former resembling immense lakes, and underneath these Sumatra tobacco plants are beginning to take root and assume a healthy and thriving appearance. On the large plantations, as well as the small, the setting-out season is drawing to a close, and with favorable seasons such as were had last year, another great success will be scored and prosperity in its fullest measure be again visited upon the growers.

Tobacco in Switzerland

In some parts of West Switzerland the cultivation of tobacco is still an important factor in agriculture. 135,000 kg. of tobacco which had been grown in the Freiburg Lake district were sent off from two railway stations a short time ago. The average price was 60 francs per metric cwt.

Eighteenth Century Snuff-box

At a recent sale held by Christies at London, a snuff-box of the eighteenth century, which is without doubt the most magnificent of that period, was sold for $32,000. The sides, top and bottom are formed of panels of enamel, ornamented with paintings of various flowers by Hainelin, signed and dated 1758. The framework of the box is of solid gold, incrusted with diamonds of the first water.

Effect of Increased British Tax

The proposed additional duty of six cents per pound on strips, or stemmed tobacco, has caused the discharge of about one thousand stemmers in Henderson, Kentucky, which will also be quite a loss to the merchants. They will stem no more tobacco until the question has been finally settled by the English Parliament. Similar conditions prevail in all the stemming marts.

Philadelphia Leaf Market

Dealers in seed-leaf tobacco are doing a fairly good business. Desirable binder stocks are picked up at every opportunity, and a fair volume of business is also done in Connecticut leaf notwithstanding the rather high prices that are ruling.

Sumatra tobacco of the new crop is meeting with increased favor as time goes by, and a considerable quantity has changed hands in this market since the arrival of samples of the first purchases of this year's offerings. A fair volume of business is also reported in old goods.

Havana is holding its own, and old Remedios are moving steadily, while the new goods are receiving quite as much attention as was expected.

Setting the Plants

Growers Are Now Busy Transferring Same From Seed-Bed to Field

Suffield

A few of the growers have commenced setting tobacco and by the first of June the work will be in full blast. The season is about a week later than last year, but if a favorable summer should develop, the growers will find no fault on that score.

Some of the growers here began setting about May 25. J. P. Spencer was the first to commence planting.

No recent sales. Very little tobacco was packed this season by the growers, as the 1903 crop was pretty well cleaned up.

June 1 will see about the average amount of tobacco planted in this section.

Hinsdale

The season has been a little backward, but seed-beds are looking well, and setting will begin as early as usual, June 1.

Plants never looked better. They have made a very quick and healthy growth.

There are only two lots of 1903 tobacco left in town, those of L. F. Tiscome and G. M. Wright.

O. S. Higgins has sold two crops of his tobacco to William J. Gabb of Bloomfield and one crop to Lewis Peters & Co., of Detroit, Mich. The prices were, for the 1901 crop, nine cents, the 1902 crop was five and one-half cents a pound. There were about twenty tons in the three crops. A. L. Taylor and William Fales also sold to Lewis Peters & Co., for seven and one-half cents a pound.

Northfield

No sales of tobacco, although there are two or three good lots on hand among the farmers.

Not as great an acreage is anticipated this year as last season.

East Hartford

The season is about one week late. At this writing the following are setting: A. S. Bidwell, Frank Burnham, P. Lawton, J. T. Newton, Bancroft Bros., and others.

Plants are doing well.

Several new sheds have been built.

The acreage is about the same as in 1903.

H. G. Church is holding his entire crop (12 acres) of 1903, for a better price; he is in the Third District, South Windsor. Setting will advance rapidly the first week in June

ANDROSS.

Hatfield

In this section the season is about the average. The plants are thrifty and promising. About half the growers were able to begin setting early.

Richard Fitzgerald has sold his fine crop of 39 cases to E. Buch of New York at p. t.

There are twelve nice crops of Havana seed in town. John Stingline, Chas. Warner, E Goslin, E. S. Warner, T. Graves, H. S. Hubbard, Jos. Goslin, W. W. Goer have the largest crops, which are all cased.

Several buyers passed through town recently in an automobile. It seems their chauffeur did not know where the good crops were.

Feeding Hills

Plants have grown rapidly for the last ten days, and setting has commenced at the Hinsdale Smith farm.

The tents are being put in readiness for about twenty acres. The other farmers will commence setting about the first of June.

Conway, Massachusetts

The tobacco plants are growing well. Setting began about the twenty-fifth. That is late for farmers here, as they usually begin about the fifteenth.

Tobacco Grown in Syria

The following is taken from the report of the German Consulate at Beyroute: Syria grows various kinds of tobacco. Peculiar to it is the so-called Aburiha, a kind containing saltpetre and burning with a black ash, which grows in the neighborhood of Latakia and comes into the market exclusively from there. In normal years about 1,000 bales of 100 kg. are shipped to Great Britain, which is the only European customer.

In 1902 the crop was a particularly large one; 6,509 bales were shipped and 2,000 bales remained unsold at the port to which they had been sent on account of their inferior or mixed quality. Lately the Ottoman Tobacco Regie Company in Constantinople, which lays claim to the sole right of buying the raw tobacco (but up to now unsuccessfully with regard to Syria), is said to have secured the English deliveries in the place of private dealers. Other kinds of tobacco are cultivated, principally round Damascus, Beaka, Yebel, Saida and also in the Lebanon.

Sutter Bros. Reorganize

Judge Kohlsaat, of Chicago, has ordered the receivers of Sutter Bros. to turn the assets of the firm over to the latter, and this has been done. The Sutters have incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000, and the name under which business will be conducted will in all probability be the Sutter Brothers Co. The officers will in all likelihood consist simply of the former members of the house, L. P., A. S., John E., Jacob and Edward A. Sutter. The New York and St. Louis branches will be maintained, but they will have no Havana house for the present.

Nations' Tastes in Tobacco

A Peculiar Fact That No Two Countries Use the Same Leaf

IT is a peculiar fact that no two countries import the same sorts of tobacco. The French regie, or government, tobacco department takes several different kinds from the United States, their total yearly import being about 35,000,000 pounds. But two things they insist upon—that the stem shall be free from mould, and the leaf loose enough to open freely.

Piebald, or cherry-red, leaves are the German favorites. The German tobacco manufacturers like a heavy, gummy leaf, and they prepare this by treating it with what are termed in the trade "sweet sauces." This makes the leaf black. Most of the leaf the Germans buy comes from Tennessee and Kentucky. Quantities of "spangled" tobacco are also imported into Germany. This is a pretty yellow leaf, with red spangles. Much of this spangled tobacco is imported into Bremen, where it is repacked in lighter casks and sent on to Russia.

Italy, Austria, and Spain all possess government monopolies of tobacco, but in each case their requisitions are quite different. Italy likes a very long leaf, as much as 26 inches in length, of delicate fibre and dark-brown color. It must be elastic and strong. Italy uses a large quantity of very coarse Hungarian tobacco.

Austria also manufactures much of the cheap Hungarian leaf, but her choicer brands and cigars are made of very good American tobacco. This is of a firm texture, and beautifully glossy.

Spain, not being one of the richest of countries, purchases cheap tobacco. A nondescript leaf of light type is largely bought, and is not cut, but powdered. It burns very quickly, and is hot to the tongue.

Black, fat, and heavy tobaccos suit the Dutchman; but the Netherlands buy a certain amount of what is known as "Dutch Saucer," a fine cigar wrapper of a silky type, which is used for making Dutch cigars.

Going further north, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden all have very similar tastes.

Heavy tobaccos, cured by fire, are their favorites; and these leaves, before being manufactured, are dipped in sweet mixtures of liquorice and sugar.

Bowker's Tobacco Fertilizers

have for over twenty years been producing the best and finest crops of tobacco in the Connecticut Valley, because they supply the plant food that is best for tobacco, and ***plenty of it*** to carry the crop through to maturity.

Mr. B. N. Alderman, East Granby, Conn., says: "I am partial to the Bowker Tobacco Ash Fertilizer because it acts very quickly and **also carries the crop through.**"
Another grower writes: "The Bowker goods **also show the second year** which is important in repeated use of the same ground."

BOWKER **FERTILIZER COMPANY,**
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Types of Tobacco

Valuable Suggestions Made by Dr. Jenkins of Experiment Station

DR. E. H. JENKINS of New Haven has just published a report of the experiments of the Connecticut agricultural experiment station with Sumatra tobacco in 1903. In the course of the report he says:

"It is certain that the leaf of both broad-leaf and Connecticut Havana of favorite strains which are named usually from the originator or grower, become gradually larger from successive crops of seed. This fact leads careful growers to lay by a large quantity of seed and use from this store as long as it keeps its vitality, usually from eight to twelve years, instead of saving seed each year for the next year's sowing; for by the latter practice the leaves will grow larger and larger year by year till their size lessens the value of the crop.

"A common fault at present with our Connecticut Havana is that many of the wrappers are so large that they cut to waste; that is, after all the wrappers possible have been cut from a leaf which has cost the cigarmaker from 30 to 40 or 50 cents per pound, there is left too much tobacco which can only be used for scrap at three to five cents per pound.

"Probably 18 to 20 inches is the best length of the cured fermented and seasoned Sumatra leaf as it goes to the manufacturer.

"This means a length of 20 to 22 inches in the field, for in the curing, fermenting and seasoning process there is a shrinkage in length of one and a half to two inches in leaves of that size.

"The leaf, moreover, should not taper gradually to either end, but should approach an oval or egg shape, so as to allow of cutting four good sized wrappers from a single leaf, leaving comparatively little behind but the 'stem' or midrib.

"The more good leaves of this sort which can be fully ripened on a single stalk, the better, of course. But the shade-grown Sumatra differs from our domestic leaf in this, that those leaves which are not perfectly ripe cannot be used for wrappers at all on account of their vile taste and are worthless for any purpose.

"The above considerations have led us to believe that while growers are learning how to grow, cure, ferment and pack the crop, it is equally necessary to endeavor by selection to get a strain of Sumatra seed which will yield crops uniform in respect of type of tobacco at least and as nearly uniform and desirable in size and shape of leaf as is possible. There is a similar demand for a more careful selection of seed of our broad-leaf and Havana seed varieties in order to establish and maintain the most desirable form and shape."

Bans on Tobacco

Strange as it may appear now, both Sultans of Turkey and Shahs of Persia have tried their best to put down smoking. In Turkey, formerly, smoking was a crime, punishable by the offenders having their pipes thrust through their noses, and in Russia in 1634 the noses of smokers were cut off.

In Transylvania offenders were fined from 3 to 200 florins. In Berne, Switzerland, in 1661, where crimes were divided into sections according to the Ten Commandments, smoking was classed with adultery. The tribunal to put down smoking, called chambreantabac, continued to the middle of the eighteenth century. The climax was reached by Amarath IV, king of Persia, who made it a capital offense.

Rotation of Crops

Haphazard Methods Followed in Many Parts of the United States

INFORMATION collected by the Department of Agriculture shows that haphazard is a mild word to describe the impression given by reading the reports on the rotation of crops in many counties and parts of counties of the United States. Although there may be an annual change of crop on the same land, this change is so uncertain, so unsystematic, that at first it seems impossible to establish order out of the chaotic mass of particulars.

Throughout the region north of the cotton belt there is a three-crop rotation which may be regarded as a system with innumerable variations. These crops are corn, small grain (wheat, oats, barley, rye), and grass or legumes; and the period covered by the rotation in some of its variations is commonly four or five years and not infrequently extends to eight or ten or more years, the length of the period depending mostly upon the ability of the grass or legumes to remain productive. Sooner or later most of the tillable land that is not bottom land or is not devoted to one crop, fruit or vegetables, passes through this rotation, but often with interruptions or the admixture of other crops in the effort to adapt the products to markets, prices, soil, weather, and the special or general objects of farming.

In some regions which produce considerable tobacco, potatoes, or beans, a portion of the land that would otherwise be given to corn may be given to one of these crops in this general rotation.

In the cotton belt, as far as any systematic rotation of crops is discoverable, it is cotton and corn, but this is subject to the repetition of cotton because of larger area than corn, to the resting of the soil for a year, to the inclusion of cow peas, and of various small crops of sorghum, oats, sweet potatoes, and the like, in the course of several years, during which the primary rotation may have occurred two or three times.

In the arid and semi-arid regions, which comprise that part of the country lying west of the one hundredth meridian, except a border on the Pacific Ocean, the crop rotation, outside of vegetable and fruit production, tends to maintain the growth of alfalfa as long as possible. In the reseeding year wheat or other small grain is sown. There is, however, considerable resting of land throughout this entire region as a poor substitute for the renewing the fertility of the land by the use of alfalfa, for alfalfa is not grown where grain is the chief product. In western Oregon and Washington, where the rainfall permits the introduction of grasses, the rotation chiefly includes only small grains and grasses, and in some counties only the small grains.

The reports on the practice of rotation, or non-practice of it, as to tobacco growing, are as follows:

Connecticut—Tobacco without rotation, Hartford County. Corn (rye sown), (Rye ploughed under), tobacco, grass, Litchfield. Tobacco two years, corn, tobacco, clover, Tolland.

Pennsylvania—Tobacco, oats, wheat, hay, Clinton. Tobacco without rotation, Tioga, Bradford.

Ohio—Tobacco, wheat, grass two years, Montgomery, Brown, and quite general.

Wisconsin—Corn, tobacco three years, Jefferson Rock. Tobacco without rotation, Crawford, Vernon, Columbia.

Virginia—Tobacco, wheat, clover two years, Pittsylvania, Halifax, Charlotte, Lunenburg, Bedford, Brunswick, Nottoway, Cumberland. Tobacco, wheat, Halifax. Bright tobacco, rest, Mecklenburg. New land grows two to five crops of tobacco, then wheat.

North Carolina—Tobacco, wheat, corn, Stokes, Nash. Corn, tobacco, hay, or rest, Pitt.

Kentucky—Tobacco, wheat, clover, Graves, Caldwell, Webster. Corn, tobacco, wheat, clover, two years, Christian. On new land, corn, tobacco wheat, Graves, Logan.

Origin of Tobacco

"I have been favored with an Indian tradition concerning the origin of tobacco, Indian corn and wheat, which, although you may have seen it before, I shall recite," said the poet laureate of all the Pascagoulas to a New Orleans man. "At some distant period two Indian youths, pursuing the pleasures of the chase, were led to a remote and unfrequented part of the forest, where, being fatigued and hungry, they sat down to repose themselves and to dress their victuals. While they were thus employed the spirit of the woods, attracted, as it is supposed, by the unusual and savory smell of the venison, approached them in the form of a beautiful female and seated herself beside them.

"The youths, awed by the presence of so superior a being and struck with gratitude for the condescension which she had shown them in becoming their guest, presented to her in the most respectful manner a share of their repast, which she was pleased to accept and upon which she regaled with seeming satisfaction. The repast being finished, the female spirit having thanked them cordially for their attention and informed them that if they would return to the same place after the revolution of twelve moons they would find something which would recompense their kindness disappeared from their sight.

"The youths having watched the revolving moons and having returned at the appointed time, found that upon the place on which the right arm of the goddess had reclined an ear of Indian corn had sprung up; under her left a stalk of wheat; and from the spot on which she had been seated was growing a flourishing plant of tobacco."

Farmers' Consolidated Company

The Farmers' Consolidated Tobacco Company was organized last fall at Greenville, North Carolina, for the purpose of doing a warehouse business. They have closed up their business for the selling of the 1903 crop of tobacco, which was very satisfactory, as a large dividend was paid the stockholders. For this year's crop they will operate three warehouses.

Good Farming Pays

"It pays to raise tobacco if it is properly cultivated and cared for," remarked a Southern farmer. Said he: "I have a little farm in Stokes county, on which is a negro tenant with one horse. On three acres this man grew 4,000 pounds of tobacco, which averaged him seven cents, or $280 for the three acres. Besides he raised 300 bushels of corn, wheat enough to do him, and sold watermelons and other things."

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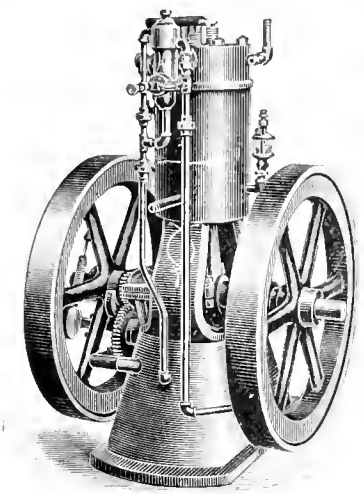

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Tobacco in Porto Rico

There Are Now Over 300 Acres Under Cultivation on the Island

THE cultivation of tobacco in Porto Rico is booming. There are over 300 acres on the island now under cloth. A very fine leaf has been obtained. The shade method has only been on trial two seasons, but already it has been demonstrated that Porto Rico will not have to import her cigar wrapper in the future. The Porto Rican brand of tobacco is of very strong flavor, and mostly dark. In a number of the districts of the island 50 per cent. of the cultivable soil is devoted to the raising of the leaf.

The planting of tobacco fell off somewhat as soon as Cuba, after becoming independent, placed a prohibitive tariff on the product. Much of the Porto Rico yield went to Cuba before that time, and after being made into cigars and cigarettes was captioned as Cuban. As Cuba got the best of the Porto Rican crop, it left only a quality for shipment as Porto Rican tobacco, that was good enough for fillers. The consequence was that the tobacco denominated Porto Rican received a black eye.

Since Uncle Sam has been in possession, however, the fame of Porto Rican tobacco is increasing. The yield from the canvas process has proven that a quality second to none can be raised there. Tobacco is shipped in great quantities from Porto Rico now, and not disguised under any other name. The island is rapidly recovering from the falling off in planting which followed Cuba's tariff. American capital has also come to the rescue, and the superior methods of cultivation of the past few months are the result. The leaf by leaf stringing process has been adopted in the drying, and this has improved the brand.

Last year was a comparatively dull season for the planters, but the next harvest will be exceptionally large, if the crop meets with no mishap. The Cavey district is where the canvas cultivation is carried on. This is the largest tobacco growing section of the island. The last authentic statistics obtainable show that in 1897 the tobacco yield in Porto Rico was about 6,250,000 pounds. A great deal of the poorer kind is shipped to Germany. A Chicago manufacturer who recently visited San Juan declared that he stood ready to buy a tenth of the coming yield, and preferred it for its peculiar fine flavor and strength.

Experiments in New South Wales

Over a year ago, with the object of applying a scientific knowledge and more systematic method to the Victorian practice of tobacco growing, experimental work at the Edi tobacco farm in New South Wales was placed under the control of Mr. Howell, chemist of agriculture. The varieties grown have been submitted to the tobacco manufacturing companies in Sydney, who have expressed high approval of the quality. The manager of the States Tobacco Company reports: "They are the best samples of Australian grown cigar leaf we have ever had submitted to us, and we would be prepared to purchase a large quantity of such leaf, at a price which, we believe, would be profitable to the grower, even allowing for the extra cost of growing."

Cuban Leaf in Texas

The Lavaca County Tobacco Company has been formed at Hallettsville, Texas, with F. Simpson president, and William Blakeslee secretary. A contract has been made with C. J. Hudgins, of Pensacola, Fla., to superintend the planting, cultivating and curing of the crop of tobacco for the company. About 35 acres will be planted in Cuban tobacco and a few acres in Sumatra wrapper. It is thought that about 75 to 100 acres will be planted in Cuban tobacco within ten miles of Hallettsville.

The NEW ENGLAND TOBACCO GROWER

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PAUL ACKERLY, *Editor.*

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HARTFORD, JUNE, 1904.

LEVEL CULTIVATION

AS the season of tobacco cultivation with machine and by hand will soon be reached in New England, the question arises as to the relative merits of the two systems of cultivation, level or deep. The plan of level cultivation may be regarded as a part of the newer school of tobacco culture, and yet there are farmers who for years have been inclined toward shallow cultivation in contrast with the deep cultivating and high ridging favored by their neighbors.

Just as level cultivation has advanced in popularity among the growers of corn, so has it made its way among tobacco growers. Both plants feed near the surface under normal conditions, so that in both cases there are mechanical reasons why the teeth of the cultivating machines should not be set to tear too deeply, aside from the questions of moisture and soil surfaces.

We invite the readers of The New England Tobacco Grower to write out for the next issue of this paper their views for or against the plan of level cultivation in tobacco growing. Letters on this subject should reach this office by June 20th, for publication in the July number.

FOREIGN WRAPPER

REPORTS from abroad are not unfavorable to the continuance of high prices for good cigar leaf tobacco. The inscriptions in Amsterdam are proceeding with the prices for Sumatra tobacco at a high level, especially in the grades suited for the American market. Advices vary as usual on the amount of desirable leaf in the Sumatra offerings, but it can be asserted that high prices are not being paid without reason.

From Cuba comes the information that the tobacco crop now in the warehouses is not so wonderful as the early reports indicated. The growth of the Cuban crop was excellent, and the yield so great that the farmers could not resist the temptation to overcrowd the curing sheds. The damage that resulted reduced the amount of the crop and has not added to the estimation of the leaf in general. A reaction has set in among those who believed that the Cuban crop was so large that no one need worry for Cuban wrapper.

The domestic market is certainly not overloaded with wrapper, and the crop to be produced in New England in 1904 has everything in its favor, and there is nothing to prevent the establishment this fall of a very high range of prices for good Connecticut and Housatonic Valley tobacco.

THE MIDSUMMER MEETING

THE summer meeting of The New England Tobacco Growers' Association, which will be held in Springfield about two months from now, should receive the cordial support of all who are engaged in the cultivation of tobacco. There has long been an annual winter meeting of the Association, and without lessening the value and importance of the January session, there certainly can be much accomplished in a summer meeting.

Coming in the midst of the season of growing, just at the period before the harvest, this meeting will afford an opportunity for the inter-change of views and experiences on a most timely occasion. To aid in the strengthening and the further development of the tobacco growing industry should be the duty of all who are engaged in this branch of agriculture, and the midsummer meeting of The New England Tobacco Growers' Association is something that should be attended in the line of the performance of that duty.

AT ST. LOUIS

CONNECTICUT'S exhibit of tobacco at St. Louis is a work which reflects credit upon the committee in charge, and which is, moreover, practical and of instructive value, instead of being merely an attraction by reason of fantastic arrangement, as so many exhibits are.

To be thus represented at St. Louis is sure to be of lasting advantage to the New England tobacco growers by way of advertisement and further introduction into new territory of domestic goods. An additional value lies in the viewing and discussion of the exhibit by the growers themselves, and it is to be hoped that all who can arrange to leave their work will attend the exposition.

New York Market

New York, May 25

In domestic leaf there has been little doing in the local market during the past week, unless we quote an active inquiry for what little is left of fine 1902 Pennsylvania broad-leaf, and a continued demand for old Little Dutch.

SUMATRA.—This market appears to be abnormally slow with some local houses, while others are fairly busy, and all acknowledge considerable inquiry and numerous small purchases, mostly of Western origin. Several of the larger holders of new crop stock report active sales, and in one instance they amounted for the week to over 600 bales.

HAVANA.—This market remains dull. Santa Clara prices are firm. Aside from the scarcity of goods in the market, the abnormally high prices being paid in Cuba for the new tobacco will necessitate the realization of not less than thirty-five cents, with correspondingly high prices for first capaduras—say not less than fifty cents.

First Tobacco Valuation

In the March (1630) session of the Colonial General Assembly of Virginia, the cash value of tobacco was officially determined for the first time in history. The act reads as follows:

"And it is further ordained and enacted by the Assembly that no person or persons, after the publication or notice hereof, do buy, or cause to be bought, any merchandise, goods, or any other things whatsoever, excepting cattle, goats, hogs, poultry, or any household stuff, corn, hides, or any commodities that are or shall be raised here, or make any contract, bargain or promise for the having or buying of same, or any part thereof, in exchange for the commodity of tobacco, directly or indirectly, allowing under the rate of 6d. per pound for every pound of tobacco, as the goods first cost in England, bona fide, upon the penalty to have or to suffer, for his or their first offense, imprisonment by the space of two months, without bail or mainprize, and shall also lose and forfeit the value of the said merchandise or goods so by him or them bought or had as aforesaid."

Effect of Cuban Treaty

Large Increase in Imports from Cuba to the United States

THE stimulation that was supposed to accrue to commerce between the United States and Cuba by the recent reciprocity treaty appears to be a rather one-sided affair to judge from the abstract published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor on the imports from Cuba to the United States and to exports from the United States to Cuba during the period the treaty is in existence.

The treaty went into force on December 27, 1903, and therefore all the commercial transactions between the two countries since January, 1904, reflect its influence. The increase during the first three months of the year as compared with the corresponding three months of 1903 is apparent, both in imports from Cuba and in exports to Cuba. The imports from Cuba in January, 1903, were $2,557,055, and in January, 1904, $5,287,440, or an increase of about $2,670,000. The same proportion was retained in February and March, and where a total of imports for the first three months of 1903 were only $11,948,597, during the first quarter of 1904 they were $23,217,180, an increase of practically one hundred per cent.

The exports to Cuba increased from $5,211,063 to $6,495,149, or about twenty per cent., so that it appears the bulk of the benefit was to the Cubans, who sent to the United States more than double what they did in 1903 and yet bought only twenty per cent. more from the United States. The total trade with Cuba has increased from $17,159,660 in the three months of 1903 to $29,712,329 for the three months in 1904, or more than seventy per cent.

The matter of the importation of tobacco was not treated on in the bulletin, but after some difficulty part of the figures for the three months ending March 31, 1904, have been procured by the correspondent of the U. S. Tobacco Journal for comparison with the figures for the same period in 1903. It was impossible at this time to procure the figures on the imports of Cuban wrapper and filler leaf separately, but it appears that in January, 1904, 1,895,825 pounds of leaf tobacco were imported at a valuation of $952,006, a very considerable increase over the importation for January, 1903, which was 1,437,078 pounds, valued at $788,039.

On the other hand the importation for February, 1904, was less in both pounds and value, and apparently the importations in February of this year consisted of a much larger percentage of filler tobacco than the importation of February, 1903, the figures for 1904 being 1,984,930 pounds, valued at $770,455, and for February, 1903, 2,053,916 pounds, valued at $911,013. So that while there were only 6,498 pounds more imported in February, 1903, than in February, 1904, the importation in February, 1903, exceeded the value of the importations in February, 1904, by $143,558. The importation in March, 1904, exceeded that for March, 1903, in both quantity and value, the figures being March, 1903, 2,010,095 pounds, valued at $873,734; March, 1904, 2,026,372 pounds, valued at $930,370.

Of course it has been expected that the greatest increase in tobacco imports in Cuba would be in the cigars and cigarettes, as the duty reduction on the manufacture of leaf was very much higher than on the raw leaf. It was impossible to secure at this time more than a few figures on this subject, nor could the statistics pertaining to the Cuban cigars alone be procured, but as in a total importation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, of cigars and cigarettes amounting to $3,271,956, $3,175,732 worth were imported from Cuba, or about ninety-seven per cent., the figures on the total importation of cigars and cigarettes for January, February and March are approximately of the imports from Cuba.

The total importation of cigars and cigarettes for January, 1904, amounted to 54,755 pounds, valued at $232,142, as compared with 41,398 pounds, valued at $225,233 for January, 1903. For February, 1904, 58,654 pounds valued at $256,732; for February, 1903, 51,833 pounds, valued at $294,172. For March, 1904, 79,911 pounds, valued at $341,096, and for March, 1903, 62,532 pounds, valued at $317,197. So that there is a considerable increase in pounds each month and in values for January and March, with a decrease in February.

It is specially interesting to note that the increase in value by no means keeps pace with the increase in quantity. For instance, the increase for January, 1904, over 1903 was 13,357 pounds, or nearly 33 1/3 per cent. while the increase in value was only $6,809, or a little over 3 per cent. The increase in February was 6,821 pounds, but the value fell off $37,440. The increase in March, 1903, was 17,379 pounds, and only $23,899. A little calculation from this shows that the average value of the cigars imported in January, 1903, were $5.44 per pound, as compared with $4.24 for January, 1904; for February, 1903, the average value was $5.67 per pound, and in February, 1904, $4.38 per pound. In March, 1903, the value was $5.07, and in March, 1904, was $4.25 per pound. So that while the quantity has largely increased the average value per pound for these three months is from $1.18 to $1.29 less than it was last year.

First to See Tobacco Smoked

The first Europeans who saw tobacco smoked were two men whom Columbus dispatched on an embassy immediately after the discovery of the island of Cuba. The names of these envoys, worthy of memory by the smoker, were Roderigo de Jerez and Luis de Torres, the latter a Christianized Jew of special proficiency in Arabic and Hebrew. Six days were allowed to these two worthies in which to accomplish their mission, but after penetrating inland for some twelve leagues and stopping at a village of a thousand inhabitants they rejoined Columbus on Nov. 6, 1492, and recounted the several wonders which had fallen under their notice.

It was on their way back to the Spanish caravels, accompanied by three natives, that they first saw smoking practiced. Several of the aborigines were making use of dried tobacco leaves, which they formed into a long roll, lighted and put in their mouths swallowing and puffing out the smoke. These primitive and gigantic cigars the natives called tabacos, a name since transferred from its original application to the plant itself.

New England Tobacco Growers' Association.

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Egypt's Cigarette Trade

Report of the Consul General at Alexandria

A REPORT on the cigarette making industry of Egypt has been made by the United States Consul General at Alexandria. The many misapprehensions existing as to the source of many of the so-called Turkish cigarettes, and as to the origin and quality of the materials used, have induced the Egyptian government to compile these figures with special care.

The tobacco and cigarette industry of Egypt is regarded as of such importance that in tabulating the export and import returns, leaf tobacco and cigarettes are stated separately, while all other kinds of merchandise are consolidated in a single class. The total imports of tobacco during the calendar year 1903 amounted to 15,182,323 pounds, valued at $3,029,245. The amount imported in 1902 is not stated, but the value is given at $3,015,670, showing an increase for 1903 of $13,575. The exports of cigarettes, which constitute the only tobacco product separately reported, aggregated 1,168,640 pounds, valued at $2,076,475. The value of the exports in 1902 was $2,149,680, showing a decrease during 1903 of $73,205. From these figures it appears that Egypt consumes all but about 8 per cent. of her importations of leaf tobacco.

The reputation which Egyptian cigarettes enjoy in well-informed quarters as being manufactured from high-grade Turkish tobacco, appears to be sustained by an examination of the detailed import figures, from which it appears that of the total of 15,182,323 pounds imported, nearly one-half, or 7,355,211 pounds, came from Turkey. This tobacco was invoiced in the country of origin at $1,701,485, or about 23 cents per pound. It is probable that the actual imports of Turkish tobacco are much larger than stated, for the reason that considerable quantities are annually shipped from Turkey to Grecian ports, and thence trans-shipped to other ports on the Mediterranean Sea. This fact is reflected in the figures shown in this summary, from which it appears that there were imported into Egypt from Greece in 1903 no less than 4,951,087 pounds, valued at $65,550. It would seem, therefore, that about 80 per cent. of the total imports of tobacco into Egypt are brought in, directly or indirectly, from Turkey.

The following table shows the imports of leaf tobacco in detail by countries of origin:

	Pounds.	Value
Great Britain	96,555	$25,170
British Mediterranean Possessions	47,740	20,740
British Oriental Possessions	5,688	2,560
Germany	10,714	4,000
United States	20,804	6,025
Austria-Hungary	1,053,221	251,020
Belgium	4,107	1,955
Bulgaria	608,410	152,110
China and Orient	431,833	98,145
Spain	198	95
France	2,521	690
French Mediterranean Possessions	250	55
Greece	4,944,088	675,550
Holland	12,031	5,635
Italy	26,140	12,355
Persia	413,402	46,975
Roumania	45,350	10,315
Russia	7,744	1,755
Switzerland	25,069	11,960
Turkey	7,355,211	1,701,485
Other Countries	176	45
Total	15,182,323	$3,029,245

Tobacco in Greece

Culture of the Leaf Making Rapid Strides in Recent Years

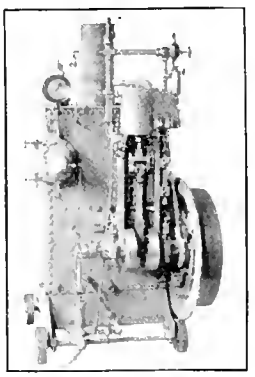
NO industry has made such strides in Greece of recent years as the culture of tobacco. Till quite lately the tobacco grown in Greece was only smoked in the kingdom itself, but last year it began to take its place in the European markets, due to the greater care taken in the choice of plants and in their cultivation, and also to the monopoly which has caused such a rise in the price of Turkish tobacco.

In Greece there is no tax on the growth of tobacco, and there is no monopoly, so that no restraint is placed on the cultivation of the plant. But on the other hand, tobacco can only be cut up, and cigarettes can only be made in the state manufactories, where, however, the merchants are allowed to use their own machinery. A tax and a stamp duty has to be paid, which comes to rather less than half a crown per pound of tobacco. The state also reserves the right of manufacturing cigarette papers, and from this and from the duty on tobacco Greece last year realized over half a million sterling.

The cultivation of tobacco has been greatly stimulated, and today Greece produces four times as much as she needs for her own consumption. The leaf has not got the peculiar and delicate aroma which distinguishes the very best Turkish, but it is quite as good as the ordinary tobacco of Macedonia and Albania, much of which has been sold in the European market.

Chinese Imports Increase

There has been a great increase during recent years at Tientsin in the quantity of cigars and cigarettes imported. The troops there are, of course, large purchasers. But smoking is also greatly on the increase amongst the Chinese, especially the smoking of cigarettes.



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WE have just placed on sale in the new store of E. U. Denslow, 218 State Street, Hartford, Conn., a full line of up-to-date farm machinery. We make a specialty of Steam, Gas and Gasolene Engines, and every courtesy will be extended by Mr. Denslow to those who are looking for anything in this line.

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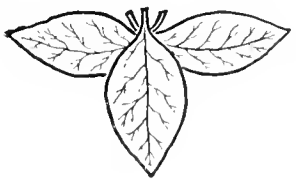
Essex Special Tobacco Manure and Tobacco Starter

ALTHOUGH the prices of chemicals have advanced very much during the past season, we guarantee to keep the analyses of all the high-grade Essex Specials fully up to the high standard of preceding years. ¶ The Growers that use our tobacco goods are among the most successful raisers in the Valley, getting good weight and a large percentage of light goods in **all seasons.** ¶ Buy our Tobacco Starter for your seed-beds, your plants will be from ten days to two weeks earlier than those grown on any other formula. ¶ Send for our 1904 Catalogue.



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The Tobacco Family

No Lines of Trade so Closely Allied as This Industry

THERE is no line of trade in which the various divisions are so closely allied and interlaced as in the tobacco industry, says Tobacco Leaf. Each individual branch of this business is like one member of a family, and takes almost as much interest in the doings of the other members as in its own personal affairs.

Not one retail jeweler out of a hundred can tell you where a ruby came from or how it was mined; the man who sells you your spring suit wouldn't know a woolen mill if he should see one; and your hatter knows no more—and generally less—about the manufacture of a Panama than you yourself. In these and nearly all other lines, each separate branch, from the original producer of the raw product to the man who hands it out over the retail counter in manufactured form, lives closely within his own little zone of dealing—knowing little, and caring less, about the kindred divisions.

Not so tobacco. My Lady Nicotine, whose sociability is her most prominent trait, has kept her brood together, and their interests are now so closely intertwined that they are as one. Take, for example, the two extremes, the retail cigarist and the leaf tobacco packer. The cigar storekeeper of the present time does not content himself with the trade knowledge to be found on a factory price-list or a salesman's business card. There may have been a time when the price per thousand, and a superficial comprehension of the sizes and shapes of cigars, was all the trade information needed by the man behind the counter; but it isn't so today.

The modern cigar retailer must know—and does know, if he is up-to-date—all about tobacco, from the seed-bed to the final ash. He must be familiar not only with the evolution of the leaf in general, but with the characteristics of every succeeding crop; and he must be posted not only on the leaf in hand and in the market, but on the prospective conditions of the crop. It is only by thus keeping in touch with the embryonic stages of his stock-in-trade that he is able to talk intelligently to his clientele, and that he is better fitted to act advantageously to himself.

Reversing the extremes, the packer of leaf finds it quite necessary to know what is going on in retail circles. By keeping his hand on the dealer's pulse he is guided in his operations in the field, and he can gauge his purchases more accurately, and with better results. The community of interests between these two divisions of the trade has been especially marked of late, and during the past few years it has even become the vogue for leading cigar retailers to visit Cuba and other leaf-growing sections at regular intervals, merely for the purpose of broadening their knowledge of leaf trade affairs.

Tobacco in the Transvaal

The official statement of the quantity and value of exportations from the Transvaal for the twelve months ended December 31 last gives the total number of cigarettes exported at 2,256,650, compared with only 266,900 in the previous twelve months. Altogether 170,932 pounds of tobacco were exported from the Transvaal last year, as against 102,072 pounds in 1902. These figures strongly encourage the belief that the South African Colonies will before long be supplying a good part of the tobacco sold in the English market.

Forbid Imports by Letter Post

Amongst the goods which it is forbidden to import by letter post to Italy belongs tobacco. An exception, however, is made in favor of the Ministry of Finance in Rome. Pipes and pipe stems can be imported as patterns of no value up to 100 kg.

Sumatra in Philippines

Series of Experiments in the Culture of the Leaf

THE Division of Insular affairs of the War Department at Washington is in receipt of the annual report of the Bureau of Agriculture of the Philippine Islands for the year 1903, in which is embodied an interesting account of a series of experiments in the culture of Sumatra tobacco at the experiment station at Malate, Island of Luzon. The report is in part as follows:

"All experiments with tobacco grown from Sumatra seed at the Malate experiment station gave most satisfactory results. A one-tenth acre plot was planted. It was intended to grow one-half of this plot under shade; but the structure erected for this purpose, being very light, was destroyed by the winds during the month of March, and this feature of the experiment had to be abandoned. The seed was sown January 14, and transplanted to the plot February 14. At this time there was little or no moisture in the ground. As a precaution, the plants were set late in the afternoon and abundantly watered. Cutworms destroyed many of the young plants, which necessitated resetting the plot several times. Owing to the difference in the age of the plants, the crop did not mature uniformly; hence, the entire crop could not be harvested on the same date. The plants were set eighteen inches apart, in rows 3½ feet apart. Very little cultivation was required in the growing crop. Stirring the soil once a week with a fine tooth cultivator was sufficient to keep it in good condition. The plot was irrigated every day until the plants were large enough to shade the ground, after which very little watering and no cultivation were necessary. On May 7 the first cutting was made. Owing to the irregularity in planting, only about half of the plants were fully ripe at the time. It requires some experience to determine just when a crop of tobacco is ready to cut. Usually the plants take on a yellowish green color, and the leaves are dotted with lighter colored specks. The tobacco was cut and handled in the same manner in which it is usually done in the tobacco growing districts of the States.

"The stalk was first split from the top to within a few inches of the ground with a heavy knife, and then cut off. As soon as cut, the plants are hung on bamboo sticks three feet in length, six stalks to the stick, and immediately carried to the shed. If the tobacco is allowed to remain in the sun after cutting even for a short time, it is ruined. Such precautions in a temperate climate is not necessary. In fact, the planters in the States prefer to have the tobacco wilt before putting it in the barns, as the leaves are less apt to be broken or damaged in handling.

"On July 7, two months from the date of the first cutting, the tobacco was stripped and graded in the following way: The best fourteen inch leaves graded as No. 1; twelve inch leaves as No. 2, and the shorter leaves and trash as No. 3. The only difference between Nos. 1 and 2 is in the length of the leaves; both will make fine cigar wrappers. Nearly all the crop grades as Nos. 1 and 2. No. 3 will make good fillers or smoknig tobacco.

SUMMARY

	1-10th acre yield. Pounds.	Rate per acre. Pounds.
No. 1	38	380
No. 2	47	470
No. 3	12	120
Total	97	970
Second crop—		
No. 2	30	300
No. 3	50	200
Total	80	500

"From the above figures it will be seen that the total yield for the two crops was at the rate of 1,470 pounds per acre."

To Stop Smuggling

To put an end to the growing practice of smuggling leaf tobacco into the United States from Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany, Collector Stranahan at New York has addressed a letter to steamship companies warning them of their liability in the matter. The treasury department has agents at Holland ports watching the ring of smugglers.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this head cost one cent a word each time; no advertisement taken for less than twenty cents; cash or stamps must accompany orders, which should be received by the 25th of the month.

FOR SALE—Farm, 100 acres, with pink granite ledge and about 2000 cords of wood; fine site for building. Box 185, Becket, Mass.

WANTED—Reliable single man to work on milk farm. W. J. Baker, 253 Fairview ave., Chicopee, Mass.

WANTED—Man to take care of horses and work about place, also farm hand; good wages. Address Box 121, Care of New England Tobacco Grower.

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Removes Nicotine from Tobacco

A New York woman physician and chemist, Dr. E. Edmonston, has discovered a process which she claims, removes the nicotine and gum from leaf tobacco without imparting any chemical taste or odor, and without impairing the burning quality. She spent three years on the subject, avoiding the tannin, gallic and pyrogallic acid processes which have been used, though ineffectively, to produce the same results, and then discovered the chemical formula on which she is now working. In her laboratory the experiment appears to have been a success, but whether it will do its work on a large scale, remains to be determined.

Business Opportunity

An Old Established

cigar and leaf tobacco merchant of New York City desires the association of a grower, buyer and packer, for the purpose of forming a corporation, with headquarters in Connecticut. I possess a thoroughly tried method of sorting and packing the leaf, which will produce a packing far superior to the old method, and will eliminate, to a very large extent, the possibility of mold, and save from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. of the original cost. For further particulars,

Address "G.,"

New England Tobacco Grower

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The History of Tubbaco

As Compiled for the Tobacco Leaf
By Willie Smith

TUBBACO is a shrub which grows in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Havanner, Hoboken and my grandfather's backyard, where I seen sum sproutting last summer, I did. Sum smokes it, sum chews it, and Ma puts it under the carpet to keep out bugs.

Tubbaco was discovered by Kristofer Columbus in 1492, wich is a good show; did you ever see it? Kris was croozing for Ferdie Nand, who was a king and went to Cuba. I mean Kris did, not the king. He went upon the sandy shore and fell upon his neeze and cast his eyes up to Heven, for the first thing he seen was—now what do you think it was he seen? why, the natiff injuns smoking tubbaco made into slindrical form and wrapped in maize leaves, wich is corn husks, nothink more. Kris bought a box of them and thought they was fine, and saled with them back to Ferdie Nand, the king, wich was the first interduction of tubbaco in Europe, it was.

A gent named Sir Walter Rollie also claimed that he was the first interducer. There is a cromo in Pa's bedroom wich is a picture of Waltre doing his interduction act, an it shows Mr. Shakespear, Bennie Johnson all smoking, happy and serene.

Tubbaco is the king of beasts. It blossoms on the hillside in the springtime and made Johnnie Nolan sick; but when I laffed, Johnnie hit me in the jaw, wich I had rather get than be as sick as Johnnie was.

Tubbaco is a mighty power throughout the land, for one dago with a south wind and an old pipe can clean out a Coney Island car in 8 seconds.

Dark Tobacco Growers

The Dark Tobacco Growers' Association of Kentucky has called a state convention to meet July 11, at Owensboro. Delegates will come from the forty-five counties in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Congressional districts. It will be the most important meeting of tobacco growers ever held in western Kentucky. In the opinion of prominent men in the trade, a permanent organization of all the dark tobacco growers of the Green River district is practically assured.

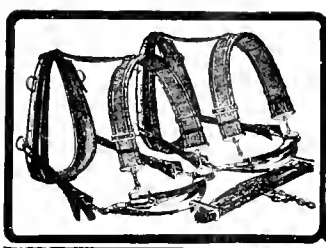
Buying Tobacco Stems

A leaf dealer asks to be informed if he can buy and sell tobacco stems for fertilizing and insecticide purposes. He was advised that dealers in leaf tobacco are not permitted, under the law, to purchase tobacco stems for any purpose; that their purchases are confined wholly to leaf tobacco; that tobacco, broken leaf and waste tobacco, including stems, which accumulate in the hands of a dealer in leaf tobacco, resulting from the handling of stemmed or unstemmed leaf tobacco, may be sold and delivered.

The Grower's Agent

A collector calls attention to the case of a man who owns a farm in Kentucky which is conducted by his two sons; that they raise leaf tobacco thereon and ship it to their father, who resides in another city. As the agent for his sons, the father has for several years been selling this tobacco without any commission or compensation, returning to his sons all the proceeds of the sales.

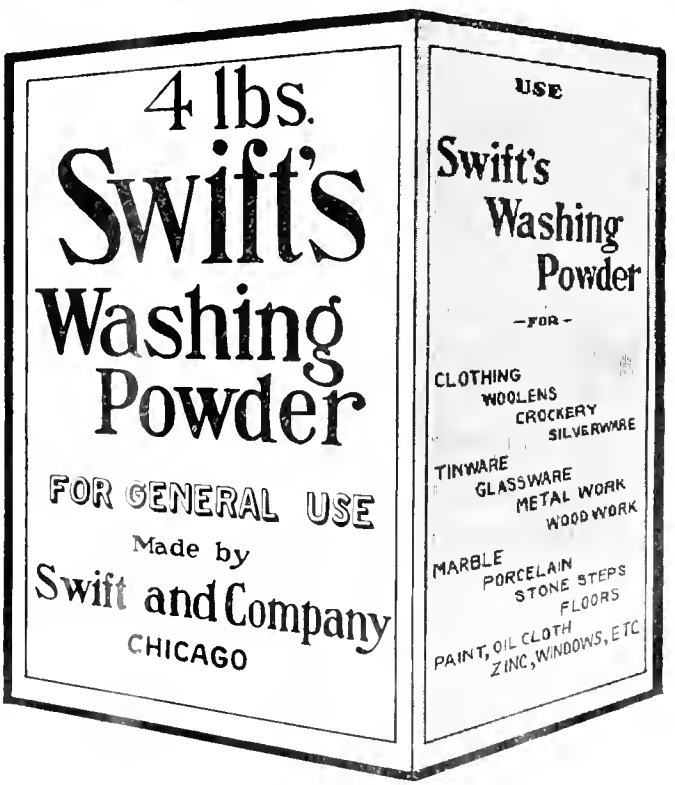
The collector was advised that under the law it has been uniformly held that the farmer and grower is unrestricted in the sale or other disposition of his tobacco in its natural condition where the same is of his own growth and raising; that this privilege is a personal one, and cannot be delegated by the farmer to an agent or other person to sell and deliver the tobacco for him; that an agent may find the customer and take orders for the sale of the tobacco, but the farmer must make the delivery; that in the case stated the tobacco was not raised by or for the father, and did not come to him as rent from his sons as tenants on his land; and that the business that he had been conducting required that he should qualify as a manufacturer of tobacco, and that the tobacco heretofore sold by the father would be required to be tax-paid at the rates in existence at the time the sales were made, it being understood that this practice had been carried on for a number of years.



Baker's Traceless Harness

This harness is particularly valuable to tobacco growers, both in the cultivation of open and cloth covered fields. Owing to the absence of whiffletrees and traces, closer work can be done with teams everywhere. It is the farmer's "Handy Harness," saves labor, and makes farm work easier. Invaluable to every fruit grower, orchardist and lumberman. Endorsed by users everywhere. Write to-day for free catalogue.

B. F. BAKER CO., 234 Main St., Burnt Hills, N. Y.



Swift's Washing Powder is the Tidy Housewife's best friend.
Try a package and see for yourself.

SWIFT PROVISION COMPANY,
19 JOHN STREET, - - - - - BOSTON, MASS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
TOBACCO INSURANCE
F. F. SMALL & CO.,
95 Pearl St., HARTFORD, CONN.
14 Fort St., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Climate and Soil

How They Affect the Growth and Color of Tobacco in Different Sections

THE discovery of tobacco in America was the beginning of a new development in trade and finance and the creation of a new appetite for mankind, says Colonel J. B. Killebrew in an article printed in the Southern Tobacco Journal. No other cultivated product of earth is used by so many persons as tobacco, with the single exception of tea. Civilized man, as well as savage, enjoys its soothing effects. It is believed to be the most satisfying and the least injurious of all the narcotics or stimulants to which mankind is addicted. Unlike all other substances or anodynes employed for allaying the sensibilities or mitigating pain or relieving the hardships, tobacco does not impair mental activity or affect the moral sense, nor does it tempt one to the use of more pernicious drugs, but rather acts as a preventive against their direful inroads. Tobacco belongs to the night-shade family, which furnishes the potato, the tomato and red pepper, all of American origin.

There is one genus Nicotiana only that is cultivated—several species and hundreds of varieties. The species N. tabacum is cultivated almost exclusively in the United States. The only other species grown to any extent is N. rustica, sometimes called green tobacco, because it has green flowers and the leaves cure up a greenish color. The writer has seen it growing in the barrancas of Mexico, where it becomes a perennial plant, and the product is much used by the native Indians and half-breeds. This species is suited to a cool climate, and is cultivated in Northern Europe and in parts of Asia, yielding the Hungarian and Turkish tobacco. N. quadrivalvis is another species, low-branching in its habits of growth, cultivated by the Indians in the Northwest.

Each one of these species has many varieties and some varieties may have descended from several species inextricably mixed by crossing and variation. In no other plan is the variability of species involved in a labyrinth of so much difficulty. Soil, climate, situation, reciprocal crossings of varieties and interbreeding all go to produce an offspring varying in size, structure, delicacy of fiber, color of leaf and capacity or incapacity to secrete resinous or gummy substances, sweetness or bitterness of odor. Kolreuter, quoted by Darwin in his work on "Variation in Plants and Animals Under Domestication," speaks of five varieties of common tobacco that were reciprocally crossed, and bred plants intermediate in character and as fertile as their parents. Where these five varieties were crossed with a different specie they yielded sterile hybrids, with one exception only.

Tobacco, like wheat, adapts itself to climate, soils and situations. In New England, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin tobacco is ready for the harvest within eight weeks from the time of transplanting to the fields, but in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina from 80 to 130 days are required to ripen the leaves, except in the Champlain districts of the seacoast.

The Havana seed tobacco is now grown extensively in all the localities in the Northern States where 25 years ago only seed-leaf varieties were cultivated. This Havana seed is the result of four successive generations from the original parent seed of the Havana variety. The modification brought about by climate and soil gives a distinct variety, longer in leaf, but with diminished fragrance as compared with the original Havana. The leaves are finer in texture and more fragrant than the seed-leaf varieties. If the seed from the Havana variety be planted in succession for several years, the tendency of the plant is towards the larger and coarser leaf.

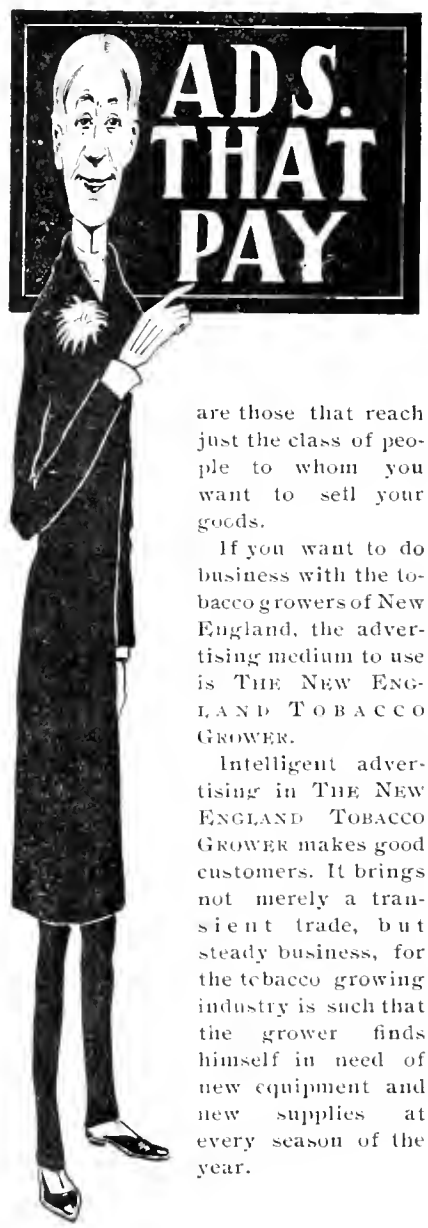
The theory in growing the best types of yellow tobacco is to regard the soil as a sponge which has the capacity to receive and retain just enough fertilizing matter to support the plant until it reaches a proper size. After this it is best that the fertilizers be exhausted so that the plant may go into a gradual decline in its vitality, like the hickory leaves in autumn, growing more and more yellow, more and more delicate in tissue, and more and more beautiful until it is harvested. It was soon ascertained that too much manure applied to the soil will destroy the best qualities of the leaf, vitiate its fragrance and diminish its brightness of color.

The stupendous economical effects of the growth of yellow tobacco in North Carolina are visible on every hand. Old fields upon which many former generations had lived in penury and died in poverty became the chief cornerstone of the agriculture of the state. Oftentimes from $150 to $300 were made from a single acre of tobacco. The prices of these old worn-out lands, covered with broomsedge, chinquapin bushes and old field pines, perfect pictures of sterility, have advanced from 50 cents per acre to $30 and $50 per acre.

New towns have sprung up and manufacturing industry is more active in North Carolina than in any other Southern State. The profits from the yellow tobacco crop laid the foundation for the building of over 7,000 manufacturing establishments, of which 679 are reported for textile and 101 for the manufacture of tobacco. Such a transformation has rarely, if ever, taken place in the agricultural and industrial development of any country. The farmers of North Carolina are now abreast with the farmers cultivating the richest prairie soils of Illinois and Iowa, and probably altogether they enjoy a greater prosperity.

There is a singular correlation between the color of the soil and the color of the tobacco grown upon it, and also between the constituent elements of the soil and the quality of the cured product.

A light colored soil, whether of arenaceous or clayey material, will yield a product that will cure to lighter colors than that grown on soils of a darker color. Tobacco grown on sandy soils is more porous, but is much coarser than that grown on clayey soils. Newly opened land, or what is called "new ground," whatever its character,



are those that reach just the class of people to whom you want to sell your goods.

If you want to do business with the tobacco growers of New England, the advertising medium to use is THE NEW ENGLAND TOBACCO GROWER.

Intelligent advertising in THE NEW ENGLAND TOBACCO GROWER makes good customers. It brings not merely a transient trade, but steady business, for the tobacco growing industry is such that the grower finds himself in need of new equipment and new supplies at every season of the year.

The **NEW ENGLAND TOBACCO GROWER,**

Hartford, Connecticut.

LUTHER M. CASE,

WINSTED, CONNECTICUT,

Packer and Dealer in

Connecticut Leaf Tobacco.
Shade Grown
Sumatra in Bales.

Main Warehouse and Office, Pine Meadow, Conn.

BRANCH WAREHOUSES:
Southwick, Mass.,—Foreman, H. L. Miller.
East Canaan, Conn.,—Foreman, L. F. Bronson.
Barkhamsted, Conn.,—Foreman, L. A. Lee.
North Hatfield, Mass.,—Foreman, Willis Holden.
New Hartford, Conn.,—Foreman, James Stewart.

SUMATRA PLANTATIONS:

Pine Meadow, Conn., ...	25 Acres
Barkhamsted, Conn., ...	20 Acres
Southwick, Mass., ...	15 Acres

Always in the market for old Tobacco if well assorted and packed. Havana Seed Wrappers a specialty, assorted and sized into thirty-two grades. . . . . .

will mature a crop of tobacco quicker than old lands of the same general characteristics, and the product will be lighter in color.

Perique tobacco, so strong in the essential properties of tobacco, is almost black in color. It is grown in the vacheries of Louisiana, the soils of which are a dark alluvium, rich in humus and plant food, and but little elevated above the swamps with which they are surrounded.

The dark color of the tobacco is due largely to the method of curing, which is done by the frequent reabsorption of its juices after being heavily pressed. Indeed, it is said to be cured in its juices.

Situation has much to do with the quality of cured tobacco, other things being equal. A southern exposure will make a tobacco lighter in body, brighter in color and with less gummy material in its composition. A northern slope, receiving less sunlight, will require a longer period for bringing the tobacco to maturity. It has more time for storing up gummy substances. An eastern exposure will make tobacco intermediate between that grown on the northern and southern exposures, while that grown on western slopes will be more like that grown on a southern slope, as it receives more of the heat of the sun than that grown on an eastern exposure.

No other product is taxed so heavily as tobacco. England levies a tax of 77 cents per pound when it contains 10 per cent. of moisture; 85 cents per pound when it contains less than this amount. This is from 1,200 to 15 per cent. on the prices which farmers receive. Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Russia, all levy heavy taxes. France, Portugal, Spain, Austria and Turkey make a monopoly of tobacco. All tobacco is sold directly to the governments last named, manufactured by them and sold to consumers. France, however, in order to accommodate her thousands of guests, will permit the introduction, or rather the importation, of tobacco for private use of the importer upon payment of $694.80 for 100 kilograms. This is $3.15 per pound, and this is probably the highest duty ever paid upon any article of consumption. Those countries making a monopoly of tobacco are called Regie governments.

Insurance on Tobacco Crop

L. R. Lobdel of East Granby and August Pouleur of Windsor have caused to be summoned to the superior court to answer charges, the Fire Association of Philadelphia, the Fireman's Fund Insurance company of San Francisco, and the British American Assurance company of Toronto. On December 10, 1903, tobacco, belonging to the plaintiffs in Windsor was destroyed by fire. The companies had insured the tobacco for $6,000, the Fire association for $1,500, the British-American for $2,000, and the Fireman's Fund for $2,500. The plaintiffs claim 60 per cent. of these amounts. They also claim that Charles A. Cooley of Boston, the appraiser named by the companies, has failed to meet their appraisel, and that the money due them from the companies has not been paid.

STABLE MANURE

IN CAR OR CARGO LOTS

Prompt Delivery
Lowest Prices

R. M. Goodrich

HARTFORD AND NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

HARTFORD CONNECTICUT

The International Tobacco Cloth

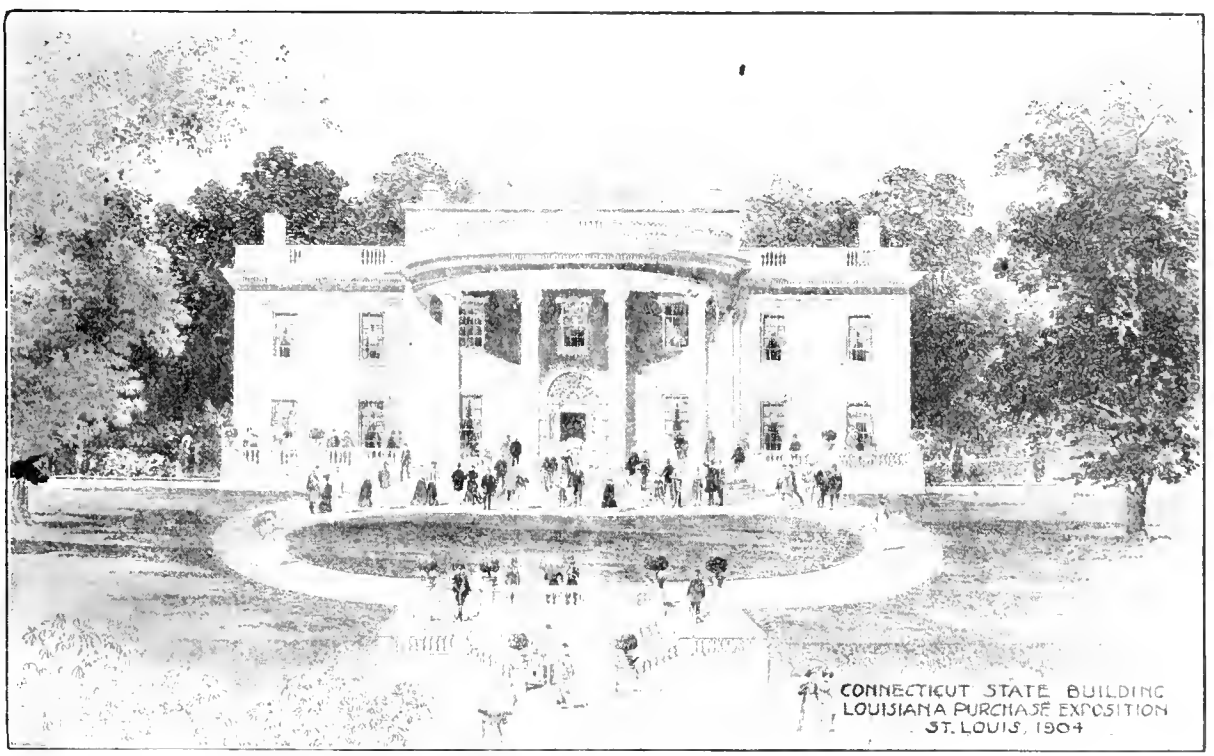
THE superiority of The International Tobacco Cloth has been fully demonstrated in the field ¶ High-grade material and skilful construction, combined with long experience in manufacturing this class of fabric, accounts for the superiority of The International Tobacco Cloth ¶ Made in all required widths; shipments prompt and complete.

Forbes & Wallace

Springfield, Mass.

The New England Tobacco Grower

VOL. V. No. 5. HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, JULY, 1904. $1.00 A YEAR



THE CONNECTICUT BUILDING AT ST. LOUIS.

The Connecticut Building is a copy of the well known Sigourney house in Hartford and the interior is in exact keeping with the Colonial style of exterior. The furnishings are simple but elegant. The upstairs rooms are perfect representations of the long ago, with high beds and their canopy tops. The building contains some very old silver and china, and several extremely valuable paintings.

Tobacco in Germany

The manufacture of tobacco in Germany is the subject of a report received from United States Consul Harris, at Mannheim, Germany. Mr. Harris says:

The use of machinery of German, French and American designs is common in the better factories for all processes of tobacco and cigar manufacture where machinery has been found practicable. Inquiries made at and by this consulate would indicate a desire on the part of the cigar and tobacco manufacturer in this locality to avail himself of labor-saving devices as far as possible.

Ten trade journals devoted to tobacco are published in Germany, and are extensively used for advertising machinery and other appliances used by the trade.

The feeling of hostility and alarm aroused by the introduction of American and British capital, especially in cigarette manufacture, in Germany has not wholly subsided. The multitude of small manufacturers in country villages and elsewhere—over 7,000 factories and 200,000 workers, of whom 160,000 are on cigars—is referred to by the press as the surest defense against any general consolidation of the tobacco business of the Empire. This feature of German manufacturing is one sure to attract the notice of an American resident there, and undoubtedly is to be taken into account in any survey of manufacturing in the Empire.

Speed in Kalamazoo

An experiment is being made in Kalamazoo, Michigan, in a process of curing tobacco that may prove of importance to the trade in general should it be successful.

About a year ago Garrett Dorenbus, of Kalamazoo, built for Thomas J. Zeedyk, of Zeedyk Cigar Co., a tobacco curer, which Mr. Zeedyk has since used with a good deal of success on raw material from which he makes his own brands of cigars. This cure has been installed in the factory of the Zeedyk Cigar Co. and is a simple cabinet about ten feet long, eight feet high and four feet in width, and will hold when filled about a ton of green tobacco.

While declining to explain in full the workings of this contrivance, Mr. Zeedyk says to the Tobacco correspondent that it will do in a few days what has formerly taken two of three years to perform, and that in the process to which the tobacco is subjected, the flavor of the leaf is not injured in the slightest degree. No poisonous drugs of any nature are used and the work is accomplished solely by an equitable distribution of heat, air and moisture.

Mr. Zeedyk is at present experimenting with a shipment of Connecticut leaf of the crop of 1903. The tobacco was sent him for the express purpose of testing the qualities and desirability of this new invention.

BAGS WANTED

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

COTTON SEED MEAL BAGS BOUGHT

HIGHEST PRICES PAID

BROOKDALE FARM

West Suffield, Conn.

Government Levy

The Department of Agriculture has raised in Texas a quantity of filler tobacco for experimental purposes, and in order that the same may be manufactured into cigars authority has been granted to permit a cigar manufacturing concern to receive this tobacco and handle the same; the manufacturer in this instance will furnish the wrappers and binders, and the necessary internal revenue stamps to stamp the cigars, which will be fully tax-paid before leaving the factory.

Mid-June Market

The past week has shown evidence of a real trade awakening in the West, but the Eastern conditions remain unfavorable, though slightly improving. We hear of considerable sales in 1902 Pennsylvania broadleaf, as well as in Connecticut broadleaf. Zimmer Spanish 1902 is reported to be moving fairly.

SUMATRA—Western manufacturers are now taking a good hold on the stocks of our larger importers, annexing quite large lots, though the Eastern cigar factories still show some conservatism as to the size of their purchases. Considering the fact that this market now contains thoroughly representative stocks of the new crop, local importers express surprise at the slow-going policy pursued by manufacturers of our Eastern sections.

HAVANA—The tardy curing of the new crop keeps the market deplorably depleted, hence the present almost absolute stagnation is but natural.

Andrews & Peck,

MANUFACTURERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Doors, Windows and Blinds.

Manufacturers' Agents for Akron Sewer Pipe and Land Tile.

We make a specialty of hotbed sash.

Office, 88 Market Street,

Mill: Charter Oak and Vredendale Avenues,

HARTFORD, CONN.

PUMPS RIDER AND ERICSSON. All Sizes, New and Second Hand, from $45.00 up. All Repairs.

BOILERS Second Hand, 35 H. P., Steam, $70.00. No. 5, Second Hand Scollay at $50.00. New Boilers at Low Prices.

PIPE New 2 in., Full Lengths at 9¼c.; Second Hand, 2 in., 7½c.; 1½ in., 5¾c.; 1¼ in., 4½c.; 1 in., 3½c.; ¾ in., 3c. Fittings of all Kinds.

PIPE CUTTERS NEW SAUNDERS PATTERN No. 1, $1.00; No. 2, $1.30.

STOCKS AND DIES NEW ECONOMY No. 1, $3.00, No. 2, $4.00.

STILLSON WRENCHES NEW 18 inch, $1.65, 24 inch, $2.40.

PIPE VISES NEW No. 1, HINGED, $2.25.

GARDEN HOSE NEW ¾ in., Guaranteed 100 lbs. Water Pressure 7½c. per foot; not Guaranteed, 4¾c. per foot.

GLASS New, 16x24, Double, Natural Gas Made Glass, $3.40 per Box; 14x20, Double, $3.20; 12x16, Single, $2.30; 10x12 and 8x10, Single, $2.25

HOT BED SASH NEW, No. 1 CYPRESS, 70c. COMPLETE, FROM $1.60 UP.

Get Our Prices for New Cypress Building Material, Ventilating Apparatus, Oil, Putty, White Lead, Points, &c.

Metropolitan Material Company

1398-1400-1402-1404-1406-1408 Metropolitan Avenue

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

The New England Tobacco Grower

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, JULY, 1904

Acreage About the Same

Increase in Some Sections and Decrease in Others

Glastonbury

At this writing growers are busy transplanting. There is always some speculation as to the amount of the year's acreage as compared with other reasons, but, as a rule, there has been but slight variation here, in this respect, for a number of years. If the farmers have a poor season they try again the next year, expecting to retrieve their losses, and many of them succeed in doing so, or the crop would not be so extensively grown.

There is no shade-grown tobacco in this town this year. C. S. Bunce and C. F. Dean have each raised an acre of shade-grown for the past two years.

Poquonock

About half of the usual acreage was set this year. The crop is about as far advanced as it was last year at this time, although a few growers are a week or ten days behind, owing to the awkwardness of the plants. The damp weather has been exceptionally favorable for starting the plants, but wire worms are reported to be numerous.

The tobacco setting machine is popular with everyone, as it sets more quickly and fully as well as by hand. In only a few cases has a crop been set by hand this year.

All large growers of Havana will raise the same amount as last year, or make only minor additions. Frederick Thrall will have as large a crop as last year, about forty-five acres. Mr. Graves will raise about seventy acres, twenty acres of which will be broad leaf, making an increase of seven acres over 1903.

Bloomfield

The West Side Sumatra Tobacco Company is putting out about fifty acres under cloth. The Shade-Grown Sumatra Tobacco Company of Connecticut output this year will be between forty and fifty acres, of which ten acres will be shade-grown. The Krohn Tobacco Company, successors of the International Tobacco Culture Corporation, is to raise its full acreage of 115 acres, all outdoor tobacco, and Olds & Whipple and the Windsor Tobacco Growers' Association over 100 acres of the same. Messrs. Gabb and McCormick are setting about twenty acres outdoor tobacco. James H. Francis seven and one-half acres, Byron B. Barnard, who suffered such a heavy loss by hail last year, will put out about the same number of acres, M. F. McLaughlin will raise eight and one-half acres and other growers of from three to five acres each, will make the total acreage as large if not larger than in previous years.

East Hartford

The principal tobacco raised in East Hartford this year will be the Connecticut broad leaf, but a small amount of Havana seed will be raised.

Edward O. Goodwin, agent for Rosenwold & Brother, states that he thinks the acreage has been increased over five per cent. this year.

The soil of East Hartford is particularly fitted for the raising of broadleaf. Havana seed does not seem to do as well although some good crops have been raised.

Hillstown

Arthur Manning has gone extensively into the tobacco buying business. He has built a tobacco warehouse two stories high with basement, on his place, and during the past winter has packed there 400 cases of the leaf. Last year he began buying tobacco for the wholesale market and packed about 200 cases, which was disposed of at a good profit. Mr. Manning's father was a large tobacco raiser and he himself has also raised ten to twelve acres a year. He has a thorough acquaintance with the nature of the soil and the character of the owners of scores of tobacco farms in this rich tobacco growing district. Most of the leaf packed by him was raised in Glastonbury and East Hartford, and the crops have been paid for by cash on delivery. For years Mr. Manning combined the occupations of farming and building.

Windsor Locks

The acreage in tobacco will be close to 250 acres, compared with 300 a year ago. The falling off is wholly in tent grown. There may be some increase in the open.

W. S. Pinney will grow seventy acres in the open this season, and Albert Graves the same number.

The crop in this section averages around two weeks later than usual.

New Milford

Sutter Brothers intend to resume business as usual at New Milford so that the prospect is that tobacco buying, followed by the extensive assorting which employs at least 100 to 135 men during the winter season will be resumed this year at the New Milford warehouse of the company. The restoration of the valued and popular industry of the Sutter Brothers in this village would be most eagerly welcomed by the farmers and merchants. The Sutter Brothers have been extensive buyers of Housatonic valley tobacco and their reputation for giving the best market prices and for fair and satisfactory dealing ranks high in this vicinity. We trust that tobacco assorting on a large scale in the various warehouses will be a leading feature of industrial life in New Milford next winter and will add much to the prosperity of the town.

Avon

The farmers have been busy setting their plants. There will be about the same acreage as there has been in previous years, but only 25 per cent. as much shade-grown as last year.

J. Alsop is the only grower raising shade-grown this year. He has set four acres.

Oliver Thompson and P. H. Woodford, who raised shade-grown last year, are raising the same amount of unshaded tobacco.

There will be about sixty acres of tobacco raised in the town this year.

Warehouse Point

Tobacco planting in the Warehouse Point section is about completed. Owing to the cold weather in the spring, the crop is very backward.

The acreage will practically be about the same as last year although the proportion of Connecticut seed leaf will be much greater owing to the greater demand and the higher price paid for this variety. Many of the former Havana growers have changed their crops to seed leaf. The total area to be planted to tobacco is about 300 acres.

Conway, Massachusetts

Setting tobacco is progressing rapidly. The warm weather has brought the plants along very well. No cut-worms at present.

Hockanum

Christian Handel will again raise shade-grown this year.

The growers here take a cheerful view of the situation and believe the season will be a good one.

Through Transplanting

And Many of the Growers Have Finished The First Hoeing

East Hartford

At this date, June 25, planting of tobacco may be said to be practically finished. In fact a majority of the growers finished a week ago and some are hoeing the second time.

The season, by actual record, is in advance of the same date last year, as evidenced by the advancement of certain plants, of which tobacco is one. Although there are other plants in which the season is a week behind, generally speaking, July 1 will find us ahead of the same date in 1903.

All of the tobacco in this section is broadleaf, and although judging from certain market indications this is the year to raise Havana, the opposite is true as regards the planting. The writer, in rather extensive rides through the tobacco section of the valley, has not seen, in the many hundreds of acres, he has viewed, one solitary plant of Havana. Even those raising it last year have abandoned it and gone to broadleaf.

The acreage will remain about the same except for such increase as naturally occurs in a growing industry. Everybody will strain a few plants over last year, but really there is not much room for increase, the land being all occupied for tobacco. Many growers in this section have not even a garden and buy all their vegetables.

It is a subject for remark that never was a crop started so finely as has the 1904, in spite of the protracted dry and cold weather which prevailed in the early days of setting. Although it was cloudy and damp most of the time, no water fell and the consequence was that the twenty-third of June dawned upon a period of protracted drouth almost unprecedented.

The old superstitious idea that hand setting is better than machine setting has become obsolete. It is demonstrated that the latter setting live and thrive the best, although perhaps not quite as evenly, set. The increase in the number of machines used and the naturally diminishing hand-setting process has necessarily caused the growers to favor level culture, now the almost universal practice. Indeed, where the ridger is used at all, the ridges are made very flat. In machine setting, which necessarily involves level culture, the plants are not so likely to be buried by a heavy shower as hand set ones. There is no argument of any consequence in favor of any other method than level culture that the growers now advocate. The days of high ridging are over.

Worms are conspicuous by their absence this year, but there is some complaint of calico. Some are plowing up and resetting.

Suffield

The farmers have finished the work of setting out their tobacco and in many instances the fields have been given the first hoeing. The crop as a whole is looking first-class and if rain comes soon the crop will be as early as last year.

The acreage as compared with former years will not vary much, the acreage of broadleaf has been largely increased; of the Havana seed about the same number of acres will be grown as last year.

The raising of a crop of tobacco has of late years become a matter of science. What with the different brands of fertilizers and the use of cotton hull ashes and the use of modern machinery in all lines of farm work, it has become necessary for the average farmer to invest considerable capital in these most important factors in his business. Aside from the use of commercial fertilizers there has been an increase in the use of the old fashioned fertilizer — stable manure. Between fifty and sixty car loads have been received here this season while the tonnage of commercial fertilizers —cotton seed meal, etc.— has been fully up to that of last year and the year before, and the farmers hope that with plenty of hard work and a careful handling of the season's growth they may be able to make up for the past two or more poor seasons. The amount of capital invested, not including land is not far from $500,000. This would include buildings, fertilizers of all kinds, farming tools and stock and also the wages of farm hands, and the cost of handling the crop after it is harvested.

South Windsor

The acreage of tobacco is about the same as last year, the broadleaf cultivation being more extensive, as prices paid the farmers for this leaf were better last year than for the Havana seed. Transplanting was about a week later than usual this spring.

Westfield

Most of the tobacco was set by June 10th, and the 25th saw it restocked and cultivated the first time.

Those who poisoned the worms feel that their time was well spent.

The fields are looking well. There is about the same acreage as last year, including fifty acres of seed leaf.

No sales of old tobacco during the past month.

No one here has tried the level cultivation fad yet. Perhaps the seed leaf would stand up, but we are afraid the Havana seed would not.

We need a little rain, though the warm days are received with pleasure.

Hinsdale

Tobacco is all set, and plants are looking well. There are about 80 acres in cultivation and the plants are looking full as well as last year at this time.

A. B. Davis & Son, H. H. Day and W. Wellman have exceptionally good fields.

There are but two crops of 1903 left unsold, those of G. M. Wright and L. F. Liscom.

For Changing Wrapper Leaf

A process and apparatus for changing wrapper leaf and cigars already manufactured to the gray color, so popular in the German market, have been patented by Herr L. Goedtler, of the State of Baden, Germany. The method is declared to be efficacious on the darkest tobaccos, and costs less than twenty-five cents per hundred pounds.

Tobacco Growing in Burma

The experiments made in Burma during the year ending June 30, 1903, in the cultivation of the Havana and Virginia varieties of tobacco, were on the whole unsuccessful, though in most cases the failure was due to climatic causes. Some sixty pounds of seed, imported by the provincial agricultural department were distributed between fifteen districts of Lower and Upper Burma.

The only striking success was in the Thongwa district, where Havana seed was not only successful, but its cultivation has gone beyond the experimental stage. The people have not been slow to appreciate the new introduction, with the result that a large trade in Darubyn cheroots has sprung up, the cheroot being prepared from Havana or Virginia leaf thoroughly cured and well rolled.

Tobacco in Paraguay

According to a Consular report on the trade and commerce of the Republic of Paraguay, considerable efforts have been made of late years to improve the quality and method of preparing Paraguayan tobacco, and it would seem that these efforts have met with a certain measure of success.

The principal market for this tobacco is Bremen, where, during the year under review, 12,202 bales, weighing 1,159 tons, were sold at prices varying from five to six cents per pound.

Attempts are being made to introduce Paraguayan tobacco in other European markets, and the French Government has, through its diplomatic agent in Paraguay, purchased two consignments, which are said to have been found satisfactory.

The cigars manufactured there are not made with sufficient skill to command a sale in Europe; but the tobacco is sound and well-tasting. That there is no market for Paraguayan tobacco in England is partly due to the fact that the tobacco, being improperly dried, arrives in Europe in a moist condition, and subsequently loses its weight in keeping.

Bowker's Tobacco Fertilizers

have for over twenty years been producing the best and finest crops of tobacco in the Connecticut Valley, because they supply the plant food that is best for tobacco, and ***plenty of it*** to carry the crop through to maturity.

Mr. B. N. Alderman, East Granby, Conn., says: "I am partial to the Bowker Tobacco Ash Fertilizer because it acts very quickly and **also carries the crop through.**"
Another grower writes: "The Bowker goods **also show the second year** which is important in repeated use of the same ground."

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The Acreage in 1903

Production and Value of Tobacco Grown in United States

STATISTICS have been issued by the Department of Agriculture giving the acreage, production and value of tobacco in the United States in 1903. Louisiana had the smallest acreage notwithstanding the attempts made to introduce the Cuban leaf there, only ninety-one acres being planted last year. Kentucky heads the list with 338,304 acres producing 267,260,160 pounds, valued at $1,650,130. The highest yield per acre was in Vermont, 1,800 pounds, and the smallest in Alabama, 405 pounds. The highest value per pound is placed on the Florida crop, 32 cents, and the lowest on the South Carolina tobacco, 5.1 cents. The total acreage was 1,037,735 acres, producing 815,972,425 pounds, valued at $55,514,627. The table is as follows:

	Acres	Av. yield per acre Lbs.	Av. farm price. Cts.
New Hampshire	132	1,500	13.0
Vermont	189	1,800	12.0
Massachusetts	4,993	1,400	12.0
Connecticut	13,234	1,600	18.5
New York	7,960	1,125	8.0
Pennsylvania	15,887	1,416	7.3
Maryland	33,059	650	5.5
Virginia	162,300	745	6.1
North Carolina	214,878	627	6.3
South Carolina	40,149	610	5.1
Georgia	2,030	640	15.0
Florida	3,726	700	32.0
Alabama	629	405	16.0
Mississippi	168	502	16.0
Louisiana	89	375	20.0
Texas	237	650	20.0
Arkansas	1,222	640	12.0
Tennessee	71,198	700	7.5
West Virginia	4,395	640	6.2
Kentucky	338,304	790	6.2
Ohio	60,431	845	7.2
Michigan	305	750	8.0
Indiana	7,096	783	6.2
Illinois	1,298	655	6.1
Wisconsin	51,812	1,350	6.8
Missouri	2,012	698	9.0

The above figures indicate that tobacco is entitled to be classed among the leading agricultural products of the country, for the value of last season's crop exceeded $55,500,000. They also demonstrate that the United States produces more of the leaf than all the rest of the outside world. The part which the cigar leaf plays in the total production is probably less than 100,000 acres out of a total of more than a million acres devoted to the culture of tobacco, or one-tenth of the area. The statistics, however, go to show that the raising of cigar leaf is the more profitable business, as the average of the price to growers is considerably above the general average of 6.8 cents for the country at large. A singular fact is shown, however, that the price of Florida averaging 32 cents is about two cents below the price outlined in Amsterdam for Sumatra tobacco on an average of a series of years.

Tobacco in Wisconsin

In writing of the history of tobacco in Wisconsin a writer says: "Going back thirty years, we find growers of Wisconsin raising all kinds of heavy seed leaf, known by different names—Valandingham — Pennsylvania seed leaf, Connecticut broad leaf. Sometime about 1877 a seed was introduced known as Spanish tobacco, which was raised as an experiment. This tobacco only yielded 1,000 to 1,200 pounds per acre, while the coarser leaf grown yielded as high as 2,400 pounds per acre. The quality of the Spanish tobacco was evident, and soon came into repute, as being most practical and desirable for Wisconsin growers. One of the first crops grown in the state was shipped East by Frank Pyer, of Fulton, in order to obtain its actual value. Mr. Pyer received in return a check figured at the rate of 17 cents per pound, which was turned over to the grower in full. This demonstrated the practicality of growing a pure variety of tobacco."

The 1904 Domestic Leaf

A First of June View of the Acreage by Department of Agriculture

THE statistician of the Department of Agriculture at Washington has caused to be prepared an exhaustive review of the acreage and condition of the tobacco crop, by special types, as observed on June 1 by more than fifteen hundred tobacco correspondents, whose reports have been carefully compiled by Dr. Holloway, the expert, who for several years has had charge of this particular branch of the department's statistics. The review has a special value in that it presents the figures by types, or fields, rather than by states, and thus enables the various branches of the tobacco trade to form accurate estimates of the acreage and condition of the particular kind of leaf in which they are interested. The text of the report is as follows:

"The regular report on the acreage and condition of this important crop will not appear until July; but in view of peculiar conditions in many of the principal tobacco-producing sections, it is deemed advisable to present a summary of such information as is now obtainable. To those familiar with the subject, the difficulty of ascertaining the probable acreage with accuracy thus early in the season will be apparent; hence no definite comparison with the acreage planted last year is undertaken.

"The situation has been rendered more than ordinarily obscure by the fact that in practically all the important tobacco counties the season has been from ten days to two weeks late, and weather conditions have been unfavorable for the growth of plants in the beds, and for transplanting them to the fields. The present outlook, however, may be greatly modified by future developments.

"Taking a general view of the whole country, it appears that the tobacco acreage in the Burley district, which embraces certain counties of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia, will be considerably larger than that planted last year. The good prices received for last year's crop, the reduced stocks and the present very high prices of this type of tobacco are assigned as the chief causes for the increase. A slight increase is reported also for the eastern Ohio counties producing export tobacco, and for the limited area in Virginia producing sun-cured tobacco.

"On the other hand, marked reduction of acreage is reported from the following sections: The cigar tobacco sections of New England, New York, Wisconsin, and the sun-grown tobacco area of Gadsden County, Fla., and Decatur County, Ga., and the dark tobacco counties of western Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia; and the bright tobacco counties of eastern North Carolina and South Carolina.

"A slight decrease in acreage is reported for Pennsylvania and for the bright belt of Virginia.

"The low prices received for last year's crop by the producers of these types, the high price of cotton, scarcity of labor and a late and unfavorable season are the principal reasons suggested for the decrease.

"The acreage in the following sections is reported to be about the same as that planted last year: The Miami Valley district of Ohio, producing cigar tobacco; the shade-grown tobacco area of Florida and Georgia; the 'Old Belt' counties in North Carolina; Maryland and the limited area in West Virginia, producing tobacco of the eastern Ohio export type.

"In the detailed statement which follows the tobacco-producing areas of the United States have been arranged with reference to the type of tobacco produced rather than according to states, in the hope that such a report will be of greater service to those interested.

I. CIGAR TYPES.

"1. New England.—The season is at least two weeks late, and in some sections plants are reported very backward and scarce, and cutworms troublesome. In New Hampshire and Vermont the reduction from last year's acreage will be slight. In Franklin and Hampden counties, Mass., the acreage will be about the same as last year, while in Hampshire County it will be somewhat less. More Connecticut broadleaf is being planted than for several years, and in Hampshire County alone the increase in the area devoted to this type is estimated at 1,000 acres more than was planted last year.

"From Connecticut reports indicate that the acreage will be reduced 10 per cent. There will be more broadleaf planted than for several years past. Plants are backward, some beds having been destroyed by late frost, and very little transplanting has been done. There is no scarcity of labor in this section.

"2. New York.—Reports indicate that the acreage will not exceed three-fourths of that planted last year. The season is very wet and backward. Transplanting will begin June 15. The decrease, said to be due to the low prices of recent crops, is most marked in Wayne, Steuben, Cayuga, and Onondaga counties.

"3. Pennsylvania.—Reports indicate a slight decrease in acreage for the following reasons: The season is three weeks late, and hence plants are backward and scarce; prices for previous crops have been low; farmers lack the required help, and a larger acreage will be planted in potatoes; the development of the canning industry is said to have created a demand at paying prices for large quantities of corn, beans, tomatoes and other vegetables. Very little transplanting has been done, and this only with forced plants. The main planting will be done with the planter.

"In Lancaster County, which produces more than half the tobacco of the entire state, the acreage will be about 10 per cent. less than that of last year, owing to scarcity of labor. Plants in beds are doing well, but have not been transplanted. The season is at least two weeks late.

"4. Ohio (Miami Valley District).—The acreage will not vary greatly from that planted last year. In Montgomery and Darke counties, which together produce more than half the cigar tobacco grown in the state, the acreage is estimated at 100 per cent. of that planted last year, although the season is two or three weeks late. Transplanting has not yet begun. Miami and Mercer counties report a slight increase, while a decrease varying from 5 to 20 per cent is reported for Preble, Shelby, Warren and other less important counties. The causes assigned for the decreases reported are low prices, unfavorable season, and the large proportion of the 1903 crop which remains unsold. Owing to the late season plants are small, and in some localities are said to be infested with fleas and not doing well.

"5. Wisconsin.—The bulk of the tobacco crop of Wisconsin, like that of Pennsylvania, is produced on a very limited area, only six counties in the state reporting more than 500 acres each. Reports from these counties indicate a marked reduction in acreage. In Dane County this decrease is estimated at 25 to 30 per cent., in Crawford County, about 30 per cent.; in Columbia County, about 20 per cent.; in Rock County, about 23 per cent.;

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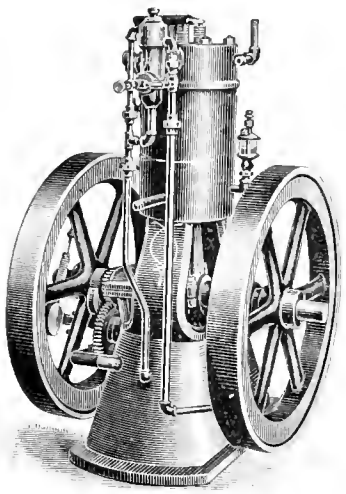

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in Vernon County, 35 per cent., and in Jefferson County, about 10 per cent. The weighted average for the whole state shows a probable decrease of 25 to 30 per cent. The season was late and cold, plants small and backward, and transplanting not yet begun. The causes assigned for the decrease in acreage are low prices for previous crop, scarcity of labor, and the unfavorable season.

"6. Georgia and Florida.—Decatur County, Ga., and Gadsden County, Fla., constitute an important cigar-tobacco district, a large proportion of the crop being shade grown Sumatra, producing excellent wrappers. Reports from these counties indicate an acreage in shade-grown tobacco practically the same as that planted last year, while the sun-grown tobacco will be reduced."

Increase of Shade-Grown

A Florida letter reports that there will probably be an increase of 20 per cent. of Sumatra shade-grown tobacco in Florida. There may be some reduction in the amount of tobacco grown in the open. Prices paid for the 1903 crop were extremely flattering and in every way satisfactory both to dealers and growers. There has not been a pound in the hands of the farmers since October.

Booming Tobacco in Texas

Soil Found to be Identical With That in Cuba

THE counties of Nacogdoches, Angelina, Cherokee, Augustine, Houston, Trinity, Walker, Montgomery, Tyler, Liberty, Lee and Lavaca in Texas, all have within their boundaries what is known as the orange burg or red sandy loam soil, suitable for raising the finest tobacco. An analysis made by the government found it to be identical with that of the Vuelta Abajo district of Cuba. This soil is underlaid by green marl, which is a fine fertilizer. Other counties than these have not been examined. Thus tobacco growing is confined almost entirely to East Texas.

About 700 to 1,000 acres have been planted to tobacco this year. The Florida, Havana and Sumatra Company, William Tausig, president, and the Texas-Cuba Company, A. Webb, president, L. H. Shelfer, superintendent, are putting in quite extensive plants, and are contracting with Nacogdoches Company farmers to take the 1904 crops as soon as stripped at 15 cents per pound. The Lavaca Company, F. Simpson, president, Wm. Balkeslee, secretary, and C. J. Hudgins, manager, are putting in extensive crops in Lavaca county.

The Florida, Havana and Sumatra Company has 10 acres under shade and about 50 acres in the open. The Texas-Cuba Tobacco Company has 40 acres under shade and are setting out and hoping to have 200 acres in the open. The Lavaca Company has five acres under shade and 35 acres in the open. And there will be from 500 to 800 acres in the open planted by individual farmers in east Texas. Both Havana and Sumatra will be raised under shade. All the open field tobacco is form Cuban seed furnished by the Southern Pacific railroad, which sent men to Cuba especially to get pure seed. Both the wrapper and the filler are hard to distinguish from the genuine Havana. There were only 15,000 pounds raised in 1903, nearly all of which was bought by the Florida, Havana and Sumatra Company. This tobacco was raised under government supervision and cured by them.

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THE YOUNG MAN

MORE young men should attend the meetings of the New England Tobacco Growers' Association. Their presence is most desirable, and if they are to carry forward the industry as the older growers earn retirement, they owe it to themselves and to the trade to affiliate with the Association.

The work that is being done by the young men on the tobacco farms of New England can scarcely be overestimated. Engaged in an industry which calls for conservatism and carefulness as well as diligence and appreciation, they must necessarily become equipped with a learning and experience out of the ordinary, and having to do with details that can not be taught from books.

So it is on the farm that the thousand and one problems must be thought out and fought out, but co-operation in The New England Tobacco Growers' Association is helpful, and it can be made more helpful year by year.

BARNS, NOT BILL-BOARDS

REMEMBER that tobacco barns are meant for curing tobacco and sheltering implements and supplies, and not for displaying the advertisements of patent medicines or laundry soaps.

A barn is part of the farm landscape; if it is worthy and dignified and without reproach to be a farmer, one's buildings are worthy of being devoted to the one purpose of farming.

The clothier would think it strange if a tobacco grower offered him a few dollars a year for the privilege of painting leaf tobacco advertisements in green and yellow on the side of the store building.

Farm help seems this year to be steadier as to work and greater as to supply than last year, but the lateness of the Spring meant rushing for both men and teams, and every year, mayhap, strikes the average of labor supply and timeliness of work.

Shingle Roofs

At the St. Louis Exposition I notice many different appliances and materials for building purposes, yet how few changes have really been introduced into construction, and how strongly does the shingle roof hold its place after so many trials of other methods.

Few farm buildings in New England are covered otherwise than with shingles, and it is rarely that a tobacco barn is seen that is not built in the regulation way with shingle roof. J. W. Upson built several large sheds at Bloomfield, with substantially flat roofs, and scattered in the tobacco towns there are others built in this style. I wish that tobacco growers who have had experience with the flat roofed shed would write their views to The New England Tobacco Grower, —as to the cost of tin or other roofing, compared with shingles, durability of roof and convenience as to hanging space. WINDSOR.

In the Sheds

Find time this summer to look after the tobacco sheds. There may be doors to mend, poles to replace, roofs to look after. Above all, attend to the floors; clean out the rubbish and draw in fresh sand, so that your tobacco will not have to cure in a sour, musty place.

See that the drainage about the sheds is in good shape. There is no sense in having roof water run into a shed when a little trench digging would prevent it. J. T.

Sumatra Inscription

At the Sumatra inscription at Amsterdam on June 3, E. Rosenwald & Bro. were among the largest buyers, having secured about 1,000 bales, including 639 bales in two running lots of Deli My H., 100 bales of N A. T. M. S., 100 bales of Lankat Tab. My. V. D. P., and smaller lots of Senembah My K. and U S. Deli.

Hinsdale Smith & Co. bought 100 bales Deli Matty D. Lankat and Deil Ba My TH.

S. Rossin & Sons secured 125 bales, a part of which consists of N. S. Deli.

MEETING AT AMHERST

The annual summer field meeting of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture was held June 16 at the Massachusetts agricultural college at Amherst. J. L. Ellsworth of Worcester, secretary of the board, was in charge of the program. Members of granges from all over the state were present.

Members of the cattle owners' association, the fruit growers' association and of the creamery association were present. Altogether there was an attendance of over 500, and in the afternoon, during the speaking, the chapel was filled to its full capacity. At 8:30 in the morning Dr. H. T. Fernald gave a demonstration of the preparing and applying of a wash to destroy the San Jose scale, and also the fumigation of a tree for the same purpose. At 9:30 Prof. F. A. Waugh gave an explanation and demonstration of the Bordeaux mixture applying to foliage to save fruits and vegetables from fungous diseases. At 1 Prof. W. P. Brooks exhibited the separators at the dairy school and demonstrated the Babcock test and the working of the latest model of Farrington's Pasteurizer. At noon dinner was served at Draper hall.

Dr. George M. Twitchell of Augusta, Me., editor of the Maine Farmer, spoke at 1:30 on "Harness Your Forces." Dr. Twitchell spoke in brief as follows: Harness your forces is what it must be, not what it is at present. This is a period of great developments and in the next 25 years great changes will be brought about in agricultural industry. The farmers should make an effort to face the great opportunities now open to them. Some of the Boston ministers have recently been speaking of the country towns becoming demoralized, while the opposite is really the case. After the meeting those present scattered over the grounds, visiting the barn, experiment stations and the plant-house.

Cigar Smuggling at Charleston

Thousands of Havana cigars are being smuggled into Charleston, South Carolina, if reports of the government authorities are true, and cases have been made out against a number of dealers and consumers for handling and smoking smuggled goods.

For the past several weeks Special Agent Magatee, of the treasury department, has been in that city, and it is said that he secured positive proof that from forty to fifty thousand cigars have been smuggled into Charleston during the past few weeks, representing a loss to the government of from $2,000 to $3,000 duty. Unless the duty is paid by the dealers and citizens cases will be made out against them in the United States court.

The government officials have secured a lot of the parties who have been handling the smuggled cigars. The list contains the names of prominent firms, citizens and clubs. It is understood that quite a number of citizens will have to pay at least $300 duty on the cigars to escape prosecution.

Tobacco Cultivation

Methods Employed in Growing the Leaf in India

LETTER from H. Caine, Esq., Assistant Manager, Poosa Tobacco Farms, Tirhoot, to the Superintendent of Andamans and Nicobars, dated 6th October, 1885:

I have been requested by the Secretary of Revenue and Agricultural Department of India to send you full instructions as to the method employed here for cultivating, preparing soil, sowing, planting and treatment while growing of tobacco. I shall endeavor to do so in as clear and concise a manner as possible, and hope you will have no difficulty in following out the instructions.

Preparation of Soil.—Tobacco land should be well-drained upland which has lain fallow some time, or that has had some light crop in it: this land should be well manured with well-rotted manure. We plough our lands twice monthly. Just before the time for transplanting the soil is ploughed up and well pulverized by a henger or beam of wood drawn by bullocks over the upturned soil, so as to bend it and to break any lumps of earth. The soil should be sufficiently dry for this purpose so as not to cake and harden.

Seed-beds.—These should be made up in a suitable situation, that is, protected from the hot afternoon sun, having some building or grove of trees on the west side. The seed-beds should be raised some six inches off the ground and have trenches dug all around so as to carry off any superfluous moisture. the beds should be well worked with a kodalie, and good, rotted manure well worked in. After pulverizing the soil and levelling it, pick off any stone or other rubbish and it will be ready for sowing the seed. The size of the beds should be about 4 feet x 15 feet; this is more convenient than square beds, as it enables the plants to be attended to without risk of destroying them by trampling on them.

Sowing the Seed.—The seed is sown broadcast with the hand, mixed with some sand or ashes so as to sow evenly; care should be taken not to sow too thickly. About one chittak of seed ought to be found sufficient for one of these beds which would furnish enough plant for one beggah of land. After having sown and if there is a hot sun, it would be advisable to cover the beds with light mats. The seed should germinate in 7 or 10 days at least. American seed does; Sumatra takes much longer. The plants may require watering, which should be done with a watering can with a rose, when the plants are well up and large. Only water seed-beds in the evening. As soon as the seedlings have leaves of the size of a penny, they are capable of bearing transplanting. Before taking up the seedling to transplant, water the beds well an hour beforehand: this is done to loosen the earth about the roots so that the plants may be taken up without injury. To take up the seedlings they should be seized by the underside of the two largest leaves by the finger and thumb, having one leaf on each side, not by the stem, then pull up gently, taking care not to break the leaves. They may be placed in an open basket. When the basket is full, it should be covered with a cloth if the sun is hot and the seedlings slightly sprinkled with water and then carried off to transplant. The seedlings are planted out in rows 3 feet x 2 feet apart, for which purpose a knotted cord is used, the knots being three feet apart. This cord is drawn by two men, one at each end. Across the field or portion of the field at a distance of two feet from the outer edge, the cord is drawn out and then trampled upon by coolies. The knots leave an impression in the soil where the seedlings have to be planted. The cord is then raised and put down again at another distance of two feet from the first and so on till sufficient land has been marked off. This work can be done during the day and the transplanting in the evening.

Transplanting.—Transplanting should be done in the evening if there is any sun; in cloudy weather it can be done all the day long. Rainy weather is most suitable as it dispenses with watering and the plants settle better. A boy takes a basket of seedlings and walks up the row, dropping a plant here and there where the marks have been made: he is followed by a man who makes a hole with a kurpie into which he places a seedling and then presses the soil around the roots firmly with his fingers and then goes on with the rest. As transplanting can hardly be done here without watering, a boy carrying a can without a rose follows the man who is transplanting and waters each plant he comes across: but, as I mentioned above, if the transplanting could be done in rainy weather, the watering would be unnecessary. When growing the young plants require some attention. After the plants have been planted about a week or so, weather permitting, it is advisable to loosen and open the soil around them with a kurpie and also to eradicate weeds which may appear. Later on a kodalie may be used to work the earth between the rows. As soon as the plants have made growth and begin to throw out flower or seed-heads, which will take place in about eight weeks or so, they should be topped, viz., the flower heads should be broken off before they flower in this way. The stem on which the head was found should be seized about two to three feet from the ground and snapped clean off by the hand or fingers. This topping will cause the plant to throw out heavy leaves. The higher up the stem is broken off, so will the leaves of the plant become thinner and smaller. We generally leave about ten to twelve leaves to each plant. After topping, numerous suckers and off shoots will spring up; these should be promptly broken off as soon as they appear, as they take a lot of nourishment from the plant. The plant ripens in about three months. We cut here in January, and none but ripe plants should be cut.

How to cut ripe plants:—A tobacco plant is known to be ripe if the leaf cracks when taken between finger or thumb and pressed, and also when the leaves present a swollen appearance and have a heavy look. The stem when cut is full of sap, very thin rind on edge, the leaves are carved over and look mottled, the ribs of the plant get brittle and are easily broken off; when fully ripe, the plant is cut at one stroke close to the ground. The best instrument to cut the plant is with a kurpie. When cut, the plant is allowed to hang over on its side and wilt or droop in the sun. This wilting takes from one to two hours according to the strength of the sun. When sufficiently wilted (which is known when the plants look drooping and the ribs can be bent slightly without breaking), the plants are placed in a cart and taken off to the curing-house.

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Cuban Parcels Post

How it Operates in the Importation of Leaf Tobacco and Cigars

THE parcels post arrangement with Cuba has now been in effect long enough to enable the postal and treasury officials to judge of the volume of business in leaf tobacco likely to be carried on through this channel. The Tobacco Leaf states that while the importations through the mails have not constituted any considerable proportion of the trade in Cuban leaf tobacco, they have nevertheless steadily increased in amount, and the treasury officials have found it necessary to adopt careful methods, not only for the collection of duty, but also for the tracing of all leaf thus imported, in order to prevent frauds upon the revenue on the part of cigar manufacturers, who might otherwise be enabled to secure considerable quantities of leaf tobacco for which they would not be obliged to account in making their returns to the Internal Revenue Bureau.

It is an interesting fact that practically every pound of leaf tobacco imported from Cuba through the mails has been invoiced as filler. It has been imported in packages weighing from a pound to four pounds each, and in some cases single importers have brought in a dozen or more packages at a time. Under the rules now in force the postal officials turn over to the collectors of customs at the exchange offices all such importations, and the collectors thereupon make out special reports describing the tobacco and forward them to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. While the leaf tobacco is not subject to internal revenue tax, the commissioner desires to ascertain its destination, and in all cases copies of these reports are forwarded by him to the local internal revenue office at the place to which the goods are consigned, with instructions to ascertain what becomes of the tobacco. If imported by a cigar manufacturer or by a leaf dealer, the revenue officer's duty is to see that such leaf is promptly taken up on the revenue records in the same manner as if purchased in this country. In this way the government guards against the use of such leaf in the manufacture of cigars to be placed on the market without the payment of the internal revenue tax.

In connection with these parcels post importations of Cuban leaf tobacco, the Internal Revenue Bureau has decided to apply the provisions of section 69 of the Act of August 28, 1894, to all persons bringing in tobacco. This section provides that "every person shall also be regarded as a manufacturer of tobacco, whose business it is to sell leaf tobacco in quantities less than a hogshead, case or bale; or who sells directly to consumers or to persons other than duly registered dealers in leaf tobacco, or duly registered manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, or to persons who purchase in packages for export; and all tobacco so sold by such persons shall be regarded as manufactured tobacco, and such manufactured tobacco shall be put up and prepared by such manufacturer in such packages only as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe."

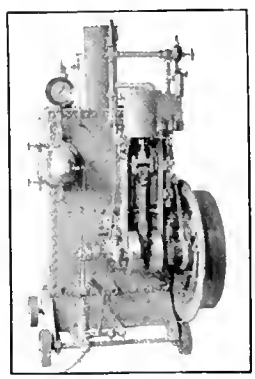
In applying this statute, the commissioner holds that importations through the mails of leaf tobacco can only be made by persons who consume the leaf themselves, or by regularly qualified leaf dealers or manufacturers. No one, not a registered dealer or manufacturer, can sell leaf so imported without becoming liable to payment of the tax thereon at the regular internal revenue rate of six cents per pound assessed on manufactured tobacco.

Although it is unlawful to import cigars and cigarettes from Havana through the parcels post, nevertheless the treasury department is almost daily called upon to rule on violations of the regulations in this regard. Cigars and cigarettes are not prohibited specifically from importation through the mails; but as the law provides that they shall be imported in certain quantities only, which quantities are in excess of the weight limit of the parcels post arrangement, it follows that all such importations are illegal. In the majority of cases, the customs officials content themselves with a nominal seizure of the goods, which are released upon the payment of a fine equal to the duty and the internal revenue tax, which practically amounts to permitting importation upon the same conditions that prevail as to shipments through the regular customs channels.

Where the department has a reason to believe that the importers have knowingly violated the law, however, the provisions of the statutes relating to smuggling are invoked, and the goods are seized and held until payment is made by the importer of the appraised value thereof, namely, the foreign market value with the duty added. In such cases the owners of the goods are obliged to pay the cost of the goods the second time besides the duty, and this method of correcting the abuse appears to operate in a very salutary manner.

Crop Transfer

A query is presented to the Commissioner as follows: "A tenant was to have a part of the tobacco crop for his share, but afterwards the owner of the land concluded to buy the tenant's tobacco. It was in effect a contract for wages instead of part of the crop." The applicant desires to be informed whether or not a farmer who thus acquires leaf tobacco of his tenant can go out and retail it to consumers. The Commissioner held that under the conditions above specified the farmer himself who owns the land and buys the tobacco of his tenant as an offset for wages, would be entitled to sell the same without restriction in its natural condition at retail or in bulk without the payment of taxes



SAFE STEAM ENGINE

ANNOUNCEMENT

WE have just placed on sale in the new store of E. U. Denslow, 218 State Street, Hartford, Conn., a full line of up-to-date farm machinery. We make a specialty of Steam, Gas and Gasolene Engines, and every courtesy will be extended by Mr. Denslow to those who are looking for anything in this line.

THE B. L. BRAGG CO.
Springfield, Massachusetts

American National Bank.
CAPITAL $600,000.
SURPLUS AND PROFITS $300,000.
JOSEPH H. KING, PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM J. DIXON, CASHIER.
OPPOSITE CITY HALL. 803 MAIN STREET, HARTFORD, CONN.

IN THE HEART OF THE CITY

The central location of this Bank makes it convenient for city or out-of-town depositors.

All street cars pass City Hall and the American Bank is directly opposite.

We offer depositors every facility which their accounts, business and credit warrant.

Essex Special Tobacco Manure and Tobacco Starter

ALTHOUGH the prices of chemicals have advanced very much during the past season, we guarantee to keep the analyses of all the high-grade Essex Specials fully up to the high standard of preceding years. ¶The Growers that use our tobacco goods are among the most successful raisers in the Valley, getting good weight and a large percentage of light goods in **all seasons.** ¶Buy our Tobacco Starter for your seed-beds, your plants will be from ten days to two weeks earlier than those grown on any other formula. ¶Send for our 1904 Catalogue.

RUSSIA CEMENT CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

GLOUCESTER, MASS.

E. B. KIBBE, General Agent, Box 752, Hartford, Conn.

Leaf Trade Changes

Buying Direct Now a Feature of the Cigar Leaf Industry

TALKING with the senior partner of one of the oldest leaf houses in this city last week, he said with a sigh:

"It is really surprising how during the last ten or fifteen years the leaf business has changed. I remember the time when I used to take a little trip and call first at South Norwalk, where I would sell a bale or two of Havana over a few minutes' friendly chat: and then, on taking in New Haven and Hartford, come back home after a pleasant jaunt with little competition, and every customer an affable friend; and on my return I could figure up a really handsome sum as my profits.

"You see, those days we thought nothing of making a profit of $400 or so a bale.

"How ridiculously different now! Why, the competition is really fierce, and the margins of profit are fast becoming nominal only.

"But the most galling condition that gets next to me of late is to have my formerly best old customers continually dropping in on me from their big factories in Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities. They come into my office, shake hands cordially, take one of my smokes, drop into a chair, and start in this way: 'Just called in for the sake of old acquaintance to see how you were, old man. I've only two hours to spare before the Ward line steamer leaves, and I thought I'd see what you knew of the new Cuban crop before I leave for Havana.'

"And I am expected to blow them off to lunch and drinks, and then see them off on the steamer, and wish them a pleasant and profitable trip in taking away my business by buying perhaps 400 or 500 bales in the Cuban capital that they used to get from me in those good old times.

"The tobacco broker has disappeared into ancient history, and I venture to predict that before the middle of this century the leaf dealer also will vanish, to give place to commission merchants in the ports where the leaf is grown who will purchase and ship direct from the country of origin to the order of the cigar factory management. Then Water, Pearl and Front streets will lose their present pungent nicotian odors, and great office skyscrapers will displace the two and three-story leaf merchants' warehouses.

"Ah me!"—Tobacco Leaf.

Dutch Imports and Exports

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commence and Labor, at Washington, has received the Dutch statistics on the importation, consumption and exportation of tobacco for 1903. The total importations of tobacco and cigars amounted to 164,126,088 pounds, of which 81,048,512 pounds were landed at Amsterdam and 83,077,576 pounds at Rotterdam. America furnished 28,484,446 pounds and the Dutch East Indies 81,886,246 pounds. For domestic consumption there was imported American leaf to the amount of 20,892,332 pounds, a slight increase over the amount in 1902, which was 19,117,496; of this 7,470,152 pounds came by way of Amsterdam and 10,261,824 by Rotterdam.

Imports of European tobacco amounted to 7,810,716 pounds, of which all but 39,672 pounds came from Prussia. Java supplied 15,026,872 pounds for domestic consumption against 12,723,692 pounds in 1902: of which 8,644,088 pounds came through Amsterdam and 5,953,004 pounds through Rotterdam. All other countries supplied 11,535,736 pounds in 1903 against 11,793,604 pounds in 1902.

The total exports amounted to 140,789,316 pounds, of which 76,888,744 pounds were exported from Amsterdam and 51,569,192 pounds from Rotterdam. The heaviest exportation was to Prussia.

British Tobacco Tax

London Paper Points Out Mistakes of Chancellor of Exchequer

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer has not heard the last of the tobacco tax, says the London Tobacco Weekly Journal, and influential and practical men have since its announcement been pointing out that from the point of view of imperial revenue the whole thing was a mistake.

At the first blush it seemed to the chancellor, who is nothing if not protectionist, that a preferential duty in favor of unstripped leaf would cause employment of British labor, and so far it seemed his position was plausible. It is now proved to him that such labor is not going to be a boon to workers here, and indeed such workers are not forthcoming in any great numbers, and the result is likely to be that, in future the imports of unstripped for crushing will increase, and the other which bears the higher tax will proportionately decrease.

As a result of his new scheme, the chancellor now stands to gain little or nothing by his increase of 3d. (6 cents) on the stripped tobacco. The duty is now seen to be protective in purpose, without increasing the revenue, and without to any appreciable extent increasing the employment of British labor, because with such a substantial differential duty in favor of unstripped, there is a temptation to manufacturers who cannot get cheap labor for stripping to use up the unstripped by crushing stalk and all.

By the increased use in this country of unstripped leaf which cannot be stripped here, the consumer will obviously be required to put up with an inferior article. He will be asked to smoke tobacco which, but for this vexatious tax, would be stripped for him before shipment by the foreigners.

It is now regarded as certain that the trade will suffer by any depreciation of the quality of the working man's tobacco, and it is to prevent the introduction of the practice of crushing stalks to any great extent that efforts are still being made to get the chancellor to reconsider and revise his scheme.

If the chancellor had realized that such a big differential duty as 3d. (6 cents) would only induce importers to run upon unstripped for crushing purposes, thus leaving him without his desired revenue, he would have made the new duty 1d. (2 cents) and this would have yielded him what he expects from the 3d. (6 cents) tax, as for the sake of 1d. importers would have made no difference in their imports of stripped.

It is on the cards that the chancellor will yet grant a rebate of 1½d. or 2d. (3 or 4 cents) on the stripped leaf, and so get his tax without dislocating the trade machinery as he threatens to do. However that may be, he and the treasury and a considerable body of parliamentarians are getting a lesson from tobacconists which will tend in future to make the tobacco trade less of a football for the revenue than it has been in the past.

The advice as to raising prices that is being given by leaders of the retail trade in London at last is "Do not attempt in face of big competitors to raise the threepenny (6 cents) tobacco to any higher price." It cannot be done by artificial means, least of all by the mere resolutions of small organizations whose members may be beaten in competition with outsiders.

To recoup himself for his loss of this 3d. (6 cents) tax is to be permanent, the retailer of cheap stuff must first supply the cheapest he can get, and if it be nasty as well as cheap it will the sooner disgust the consumer, who will be driven then to ask for a higher grade tobacco and pay for it. To put 8d. (16 cents) a pound on the price in order to collect 3d. (6 cents) a pound for revenue is a practice which will make the tobacconists unpopular, and to throw an extra profit into pockets of the trade was not, of course, the object of the tax. So long as the tobacconist is expected to supply a cheap smoke, and at the same time collect the extra tax, without taking any undue advantage himself, it is obvious he can only do so by lowering the quality to the extent of the 3d. (6 cents) per pound. If the consumer kicks, he may blame the chancellor, and then, in sheer desperation, go for a better class of tobacco.

Marked Change in Methods

The marked change in the method of transplanting is apparent. Until within a few years all of the tobacco was set in the fields by hand. Boys were usually employed to drop the plants and a man followed and set them in the ground. It was tiresome work, but it is now a thing of the past. The machine known as the tobacco setter is now in general use, and the farmer who does not own one hires his neighbor's.

The machine is drawn by two horses; the driver rides on the front of the machine, and two boys ride at the rear near the ground. The plants are fed into the machine by the boys, and are set out one at a time and at even distances apart. The farmers recognize that the machine sets the plant more evenly and better than can be done by hand, and that they are more likely to live than when set by the former method. The machine also carries a water tank, so that each plant is automatically watered when it is set. This saves having a man follow the person who is setting to water the plants, as used to be necessary. Another useful device which the farmers are using to some extent is a sower which is attached to the rear of the tobacco setter, for the purpose of sprinkling plaster or some compound upon each plant as it is set, to kill the worms if they attack it. This poison sower can be bought, but many farmers can make a small cart like affair on wheels which answers the purpose. There has been considerable progress in the methods employed by the farmers carrying on the tobacco industry, and, while there is still much hard work to be done, the labor saving devices are making portions of the work much lighter than formerly.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this head cost one cent a word each time; no advertisement taken for less than twenty cents; cash or stamps must accompany orders which should be received by the 25th of the month.

FOR SALE—Farm, 160 acres with pink granite ledge and about 2000 cords of wood; fine site for building. Box 185 Becket Mass.

WANTED—Reliable single man to work on milk farm. W. J. Baker 253 Fairview ave. Chicopee Mass.

WANTED—Man to take care of horses and work about place also farm hand; good wages. Address Box 121 Care of New England Tobacco Grower.

Wanted—Tobacco Foreman:

A competent man, who thoroughly understands Connecticut tobacco, to take full charge of an assorting shop, and who is familiar with all warehouse work. Must understand all details of handling new and old tobacco, and be familiar with overseeing a force of men. A yearly position with good salary, to right man. Address P. O. Box No. 720, Hartford, Conn.

Shade-Grown Sumatra and Shade-Grown Cuban Wrappers

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES AS DESIRED

Write for Samples and Prices

FOSTER

Drawer 42. Hartford, Conn.

F. M. Johnson

STUDIO

1309 MAIN ST., HARTFORD

Leading Artist in Photography and General Portraiture.

Our photographs are not "shade" grown but are made with the clearness and exact likeness that win for us permanent customers. We are after your photographic trade. ***Studio, 1036 Main St., Opposite Morgan St.***

Tobacco Insurance

What the Tobacco World Has to Say on the Subject

THE Tobacco World of Philadelphia says editorially:

During the past few years tobacco seems to have attracted much attention among fire insurance underwriters in several of the principal tobacco growing states.

Difficulty has at times been experienced by the leaf tobacco packers of Wisconsin, who were often unable to obtain insurance in satisfactory companies at a reasonable rate, and within the past two weeks it was openly announced in Lancaster that if there were any more fire losses there among tobacco risks the companies would withdraw insurance from that section. It also seems that there is a similar agitation in Connecticut.

It is, however, admitted that a wide variance of opinion and experience gives to the subject an unusual interest, and it is further stated that while many companies have written the class with profit for years, some underwriters have been less fortunate, with the result that tobacco may now be found upon quite a few prohibited lists.

A member of a Hartford insurance agency, controlling several large tobacco risks, among which are two of the largest growing corporations in Connecticut, said that, whereas the agency had collected many thousand of dollars in premiums during the past five years, only $2,000 had been paid out for losses, leaving a larger margin of profit than that realized on almost any other class of risks. Inquiries among other agencies also developed the fact that in a majority of cases a fair profit had been realized. It is the general belief among agents in that state that the aversion which some companies show toward tobacco risks is due more to ignorance and ungrounded prejudice than to a high loss ratio.

It is our opinion that if insurance companies to whom tobacco risks are offered would exercise a closer scrutiny of the moral integrity and the hazards the ratio of losses would remain at a minimum, and an unnecessary embargo upon the honest merchant would be avoided.

Windmills and Water Systems

Time was when a man about to build in the country would not think of locating his house elsewhere than by a spring. But that day has gone. There is no longer necessity for it. Water can be had most anywhere at a reasonable depth below the surface—water as pure and cold and clear as ever came from the "crystal spring."

And with the modern means of raising it, the advantage lies not with the man who owns the spring, but rather with the man who bores for water, for while he is about the job he usually plans for raising and storing at heights above the surface, so that with little extra expense house, barn, yards or shops may have water service in every part, for household use, for stock, for watering lawns and gardens, for storage, in fact, every advantage enjoyed by people connected with city water systems.

The windmill is the agency which makes all this possible. A concern which has shown these possibilities to country people far and near is the Charles d. Jager Company of Boston. They are the agents of the famous Eclipse Windmill, a mill which from every windmill requirement, is the peer of any on the market. It is the basis of the Jager system of water works. For this concern is not only windmill makers and sellers, but it plans and suggests and builds complete water systems, taking the whole of the responsibility and guaranteeing satisfactory results.

A Jager advertisement will be found in another column. Their catalogue gives a complete idea of what they do in the way of fitting out with water systems, windmills and powers.

Tobacco Industry in Trinidad

Vice-Consul Wm. W. Handley, at Trinidad, West Indies, has transmitted to the Department of Commerce and Labor a lengthy report on the commerce and industries of Trinidad, parts of which relating to the tobacco industry will be of general interest to the trade. During the last half of the year 1901 and the first half of 1902 leaf tobacco to the amount of 561,000 pounds and manufactured tobacco amounting to 69,000 pounds was imported into Trinidad. For the same periods in 1900-1903 the imports were 592,000 pounds of leaf and 77,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco. Leaf tobacco comes almost entirely from the United States, the manufactured product chiefly from Great Britain and the cigars and cigarettes (on which the duty is $1.20 per pound) chiefly from the United States.

Tobacco Against Weevil

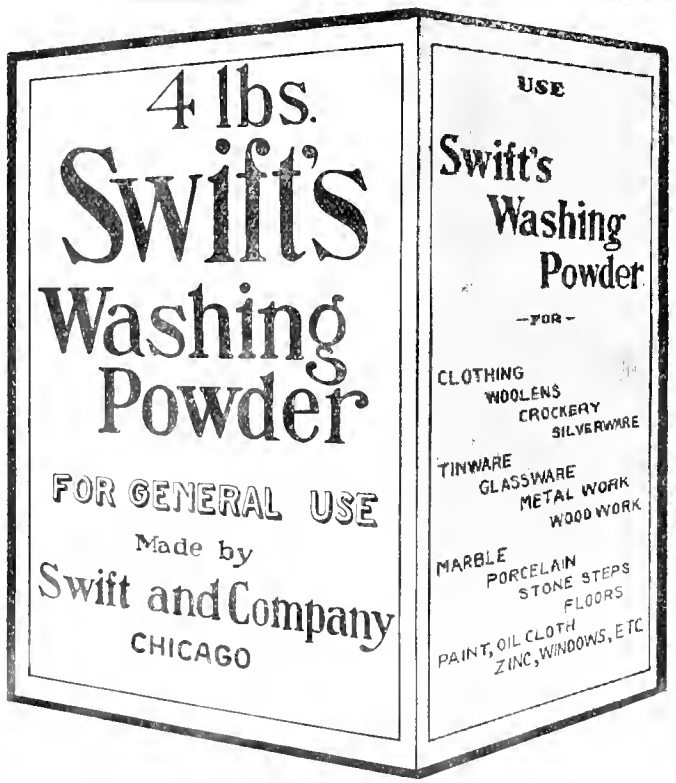
It is reported from Texas that, although it is not completely effective, the best antidote yet found for the boll weevil that is making such ravages in the cotton plantations is a strong solution of tobacco leaves.

JENKINS & BARKER,

Successors to Col. Charles L. Burdett.

Patent and Trade Mark Causes.
Solicitors of United States and Foreign Patents, Designs and Trade Marks.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
50 State Street, - Hartford, Connecticut



Swift's Washing Powder is the Tidy Housewife's best friend.
Try a package and see for yourself.

SWIFT PROVISION COMPANY,
19 John Street, - - BOSTON, MASS.

About Turkish Tobacco

Many Interesting Details of a Rapid Growing Industry

THE expression "Turkish tobacco" is almost as vague and meaningless as "American tobacco," as it covers almost as many varieties of leaf as does the latter, says a writer in Tobacco Leaf. The difference between the heavy Kentucky and the Havana Seed of Connecticut is no greater than that between the fine, tiny leaf of Cavalla and the heavy, gummy leaf from the interior of the Smyrna district. For purposes of convenience the Turkish tobacco of commerce may be classified into the varieties that come from Turkey in Europe and Asia on the one hand, and those which come from adjacent countries on the other. The ever increasing demand for these tobaccos makes all of them of especial interest at the present time. Of the latter category, Greek tobacco leads in importance, and is followed by Crimean, Caucasus, Montenegrin, Bosnian, Servian and Bulgarian. The tobacco raised in Turkey proper are divided into four great classes—the Cavalla, Smyrna, Lataki and Samsoun. These are names of places, all four being seaports, the first on the southern coast of Roumelia, opposite the island of Thasos: the second on the eastern coast of the province of Aidin, Asia Minor; the third on the coast of Syria, opposite Cyprus; and the fourth, Samsoun, on the Black Sea.

Cavalla is the most important place, and its leaf is the most important of all the Turkish tobaccos. It is grown in many parts of Roumelia, and is there classified according to the district of its origin. When cured it is forwarded to Cavalla, where it is stored in the numerous warehouses of that city. These warehouses are owned by wealthy merchants, and are managed with great ability. Where the leaf received has been improperly cured, they re-cure it. They do all the packing, sorting and baling. From Cavalla, which is a busy seaport it is shipped to all parts of the world, and more especially to Germany, Great Britain, Egypt, Austro-Hungary, the United States, Roumania, Russia, Italy and Switzerland.

Smyrna, the second tobacco shipping port, has a large export trade. The predominant leaf in that market is known under the name of Ayassoluk, and is distinguished by being packed by the farmers with the leaves threaded upon long strings. Ayassoluk is remarkable for its deep, rich aroma, so deep that the leaf finds its chief employment in blending, and is seldom used alone.

The Samsoun leaf ranges in color from light yellow and light red to dark brown, and is seldom uniform in appearance. It does not seem to be cultivated with the same care as Cavalla leaf, and when packed by the farmers is seldom made into neat bundles. It has a rich aroma, a warm, pleasant flavor, and excellent burning quality. It is often used alone for making cigarettes and pipe tobaccos, but is more frequently blended with Cavalla and Smyrna.

Latakia has enjoyed prestige for many years, but does not seem to increase much in popularity. The country thereabouts varies greatly in topography, with the consequence that the leaf grown is equally varied. In the market numerous varieties are found, ranging from a small leaf two inches long, to large fleshy affairs twenty and even twenty-four inches in length.

In general the stems of the leaves are too heavy for cigarette making, but the leaf is used for the narghile, either plain or else mixed with other varieties.

Of the four classes, Cavalla is the most important, and, so far as the European and American markets are concerned, causes Latakia to sink into insignificance. The market classification of its leaf is very complex, and would not interest American readers. So far as American trade is concerned, it is divided into Dubec of Gin-bec, which brings from seventy cents to two dollars a pound. This is packed in small bales weighing from twelve to twenty-five pounds. The word Gin-bec means the "belly leaf." In picking, the lower, or sand leaves and the embryonic top leaves are rejected and only the middle or "belly" leaves in the centre and upper part of the stem are taken by the grower. This is the origin of the word Dubec, which is a mispronunciation of the word Gin-bec. The second quality, Basma, comes packed in bales weighing from forty to eighty pounds, and costs from ten to seventy cents a pound. Below this comes what we Americans would call trash. It includes sand leaves, tops, broken and injured leaves, and brings from five to ten cents a pound in the open market. Little or none of it comes to the United States. Large quantities are exported to Germany, Holland and other lands, where it is made into cheap cigarettes and snuff tobacco.

Tobacco culture in Turkey is not marked by either high knowledge or progress. It is carried on by farmers who have small holdings of land, and who follow in the footsteps of their fathers and grandfathers. This is especially the case with Turkey in Asia, where the methods of today are the same as those of a hundred years ago. In the Cavalla district the forces of civilization have exerted considerable influence, and here and there modern ideas have obtained a foothold in the agricultural districts. The cultivation is carried on by farmers and their wives and children. Those who are well to do have a donkey, which aids them about the farm; where there is no donkey, the wife takes its place. Irrigation is effected by loading a donkey with leaky water-cans, and driving him slowly up and down the fields where the plants are growing. Where there is no donkey, the stalwart wife performs this task, using for her water-pails two American kerosene cans. Thus doth the Standard Oil Company carry Christianity into Mohammedan lands! When the leaves are sufficiently ripe, they are cut, taken home, and strung and hung on poles supported by cross pieces a few feet above the ground. At this point is the first sorting. The upper and finer leaves are strung by themselves, as are the middle and larger, the lower and still larger, and last of all the sand leaves. During the drying, the crop must be protected from rain and storm. When bad weather threatens, the entire family turns out and carries the leaf-laden poles into a barn, or even their own house where they remain until the weather is dry again. When thoroughly sun cured, the leaves are taken from the strings, bunched, baled and wrapped. These operations consume the fall and winter months, the crop being ready for shipment about March to April. In January to March come the buyers, who purchase the crops from the farmers and forward them to Cavalla. These buyers are of all sorts. Some represent great cigarette manufacturers; others leaf dealers; and still others, speculators pure and simple. When the farmers' bales reach the warehouses they are unpacked and reassorted. Frequently the leaf has been improperly cured, and more frequently parts of a single crop will be both well and poorly cured. Sometimes all the leaf has a poor burn, and needs long packing and storing to develop its full value. For crops of this class there are special storage room, where they are kept one, two, and even three years before they are finally put upon the market.

In this sorting and packing the Greeks seem to have a greater genius than any other nationality. At Cavallais a large Greek population, which is supplied from the island of Thasos, just as there is one at Smyrna supplied from the island of Mitylene, which is employed in the warehouses. They regard the work as a technical education, and in many cases, after having served an apprenticeship in the warehouses, go to Alexandria, Cairo, London, Berlin and New York, where they become leaf dealers or, more frequently, cigarette manufacturers.

While the Greek leaf is inferior to the Cavalla and Samsoun in delicacy and aroma, it burns exceedingly well, and is therefore a valuable blend in cigarette making. Large amounts go to Egypt, where they are blended with Cavalla, Smyrna and Samsoun to make the famous Egyptian cigarettes.

While the Turkish government does

LUTHER M. CASE,

WINSTED, CONNECTICUT,

Packer and Dealer in

Connecticut Leaf Tobacco.
Shade Grown ⌀⌀
Sumatra in Bales.

Main Warehouse and Office, Pine Meadow, Conn.

BRANCH WAREHOUSES:

Southwick, Mass.,—Foreman, H. L. Miller.
East Canaan, Conn.,—Foreman, L. F. Brouson.
Barkhamsted, Conn., —Foreman, L. A. Lee.
North Hatfield, Mass.,—Foreman, Willis Holden.
New Hartford, Conn.,—Foreman, James Stewart.

SUMATRA PLANTATIONS:

Pine Meadow, Conn., ... 25 Acres
Barkhamsted, Conn., ... 20 Acres
Southwick, Mass., ... 15 Acres

Always in the market for old Tobacco if well assorted and packed. ⌀ Havana Seed Wrappers a specialty, assorted and sized into thirty-two grades. . . . . .

little or nothing for its tobacco industry, its neighbors pursue the opposite policy. Greece, Montenegro, Heregovina and Bosnia have been energetic in aiding their tobacco growers in many ways. They have reduced the tariff on fertilizers; have engaged tobacco experts from other lands; have started government factories to create a home market; have imposed differential duties in favor of the domestic leaf; have built roads and even railroads to lessen the cost of transportation, and in Herzegovnia and Bosnia have conducted small government farms. It is therefore fair to assume that in a few years the supply of Turkish tobacco will be largely and permanently increased.

All of these tobaccos are the results of the action of climate and soil. The original leaf of southeastern Europe came from the West Indies and probably from Cuba, although some authorities believe it was taken from the American mainland. But in the course of the years it has assumed a type peculiar to that part of the world. This type is not confined to the countries named hereinbefore. In Persia and Armenia, Trans-Caucasus, Bessarbia and Hungary, where the soil and climate are somewhat alike to those of Greece, Turkey and Syria, similar leaf has been grown without trouble from Turkish seed. It is very possible that these lands will ere long enter the Turkish tobacco market and compete with those now in possession.

Tobacco Burned in Virginia

On June 5, Danville, Virginia, was visited by the largest and most destructive fire known in its history, entailing a loss in the neighborhood of $400,000. Four big buildings were reduced to ashes, including Lee's Warehouse, owned by G. Penn and O. Dudley on the east of which was the factory of B. Newgrass, of London, and two on the west owned by the T. C. Williams estate, of Richmond. The buildings were all occupied by the American Tobacco Company, lessee. It is estimated that nearly 4,000,000 pound of tobacco was stored in the four buildings, all of which was burned.

The building owned by Penn and Dudley was valued at about $15,000, and was insured for $10,000; the building owned by B. Newgrass, which is better known as the Scott factory, was valued at $7,500, and fully insured. The two Williams estate buildings were of brick, and valued at about $15,000 each, and they were well insured.

In addition to the above damage, the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company plant suffered a loss of several thousand dollars by water.

Charles Kruse Dead

The death is announced of Charles Kruse, secretary of the Kruse-Reese Leaf Tobacco Company, of St. Louis.

Will Insure Themselves

A letter from Janesville, Wisconsin, says: The first of a chain of mutual insurance companies to be organized among tobacco men in the state was formed here last week, and $200,000 of business was pledged by the sixty tobacco men in attendance. The company is to be known as the Bower City Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Janesville, and other companies are soon to be organized elsewhere.

Among the cities where companies will probably be formed are Viroqua, Edgerton, Sparta, Madison and Jefferson.

Those interested say these companies will reduce the cost of insurance on tobacco about 20 per cent.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

TOBACCO INSURANCE

F. F. SMALL & CO.

95 Pearl St., HARTFORD, CONN.
14 Fort St., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The International Tobacco Cloth

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Springfield, Mass.

The New England Tobacco Grower

VOL. V. No. 6. HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, AUGUST, 1904. $1.00 A YEAR

Seed from Selected Broadleaf Plants

WHILE so much is being done in the line of efforts to improve various varieties of tobacco introduced from different countries, the old broadleaf type of Connecticut tobacco is not being neglected, for the plant has long been in the hands of careful, painstaking growers. These men have appreciated the importance of seed selection and year after year have taken steps to preserve the uniformity, thriftiness and good smoking qualities of the standard type of tobacco to which they have devoted their energies.

BROADLEAF PLANTS SELECTED FOR SEED BY JAMES S. FORBES, BURNSIDE, CONNECTICUT.

To the admirer of broadleaf there is no finer sight than a large level field of thrifty broadleaf, each plant a duplicate of its neighbor, the large wide leaves spreading out gracefully. Mongrel plants are nowhere more annoying than in such a field, and aside from the annoyance and bad appearance, there is likewise the certainty that the inferior plants will show up in the bundle and in the warehouse to the detriment of the crop. On the other hand, no variety of tobacco responds better to a little care in the selection of the seed plants. Having long been grown in the Connecticut Valley, broadleaf has become acclimated and localized, so that it is not so subject to freaks of growth or leaf characteristics as the varieties of more recent importation. It only requires, therefore, a little extra attention at this time of the year, when topping plants, to enable the broadleaf grower to gratify his pride in a uniform field of handsome tobacco, to say nothing of the better financial results obtained by such crops.

James S. Forbes of Burnside, a director of The New England Tobacco Growers' Association, and a member of the committee in charge of the Connecticut tobacco exhibit at St. Louis, is among the growers of broadleaf who annually give close attention to the selection of seed plants, thereby maintaining a strain of uniform and thrifty plants having leaves of the right shape, affording wrappers of the highest value.

GROWERS' MEETING AT SPRINGFIELD, AUGUST 13

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, July 26, 1904.

THE NEW ENGLAND TOBACCO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION will hold its mid-summer meeting in Gill's Hall, Springfield, Mass., on Saturday, August 13, 1904, commencing at 10 A.M. Interesting addresses have been arranged for, and all tobacco growers, whether now enrolled as members of the Association or not, are cordially invited to attend.

By order of

EDMUND HALLADAY, President.
PAUL ACKERLY, Secretary.

Work of the Stations

Government Experiments in the Raising of Tobacco

THE reports of the various state agricultural experiment stations for the year 1903 made public by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, contain some interesting information relative to the work by them in experimenting with the raising of tobacco. Of special interest to the trade is the report of the Connecticut experiment station, which states that after thorough experiments with tobacco grown under shade the authorities are of the opinion that there is a future for the production of Sumatra leaf in this country when experience in handling the leaf has been gained. At the present a considerable portion of the crop is spoiled in the process of fermentation. The station is co operating with the Bureau of Soils of the Agriculture Department in testing tobacco seed imported from Sumatra, and with the Bureau of Plant Industry in tests of novelties introduced by the seed trade and studies of the same.

In the report of the Hawaiian experimental station it is stated that some investigations have been inaugurated in growing tobacco and considerable success has already been attained in growing Sumatra leaf under shade.

The Kentucky station report states that for two years white burley tobacco has been grown under canvas for the purpose of securing a finer quality of cigarette wrappers, and during the past season a tobacco company has also taken up the work, growing two acre lots under shade in different counties of the state. A number of field experiments with tobacco have also been undertaken.

In experiments at Calhoun, Louisiana, on light permeable soils, extending over three years, there has been an average increase due to irrigation of 1.87 pounds of tobacco, or a monetary average of $9.35.

During the year the state biologist of North Carolina made a careful study of a wilt disease of tobacco which has been prevalent in the state for at least two years. The station now maintains three experimental farms, which are attracting much attention from the farmers, the work on which consists largely of variety, cultural, fertilizer and other tests with cotton, tobacco, etc.

The Ohio experimental station conducted field experiments with tobacco and diseases of tobacco.

Tobacco from the Dutch East Indies

The official statistics for 1902 of the production and export of tobacco from the Dutch East Indies have been received by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Part of the land in Java is held by lease from the natives and other lands by leases from the government.

The statistics give the production for both classes of leased lands and for the lands owned by individuals. For 1902 the production in Java on native leased land of "Bladtabak" and "Krossok" is given as 16,820,987 kilograms (a kilogram equaling 2.201 pounds); on government leased land as 2,895,346 kilograms; on private lands 4,215 kilograms, on "land ceded by the native princes" as 6,568,985 kilograms; a total of 26,289,533 kilograms. During the same year the production of tobacco in Sumatra in 1902 was much larger than in 1893, when it amounted to only 15,210,315 kilograms, but fell below that of 1899, when it reached 23,978,369 kilograms.

The total exports from Java and Madoura for 1903 are given as 461,111 picols (a picol equaling 135 pounds), of which 162,696 picols went to Holland and 1,175 picols to Germany. In the past ten years the exportation has been exceeded only once in 1900 – when it amounted to 465,999 picols.

Burley Growers Incorporate

The Burley Tobacco Growers' Association which was recently reorganized at Lexington, Kentucky, was incorporated June 9 in that state with a capital of $500,000. The amount of indebtedness or liability which the incorporation may at any time incur or become liable for is $5,000,000. The private property of the stockholders shall not be subject to the payment of any debts of the corporation.

Duty on Damaged Tobacco

A firm imported in March of this year some three hundred bales of Havana tobacco through the port of Baltimore. The bonded warehouses having been destroyed in the great fire of February, the tobacco was stored in another warehouse which had been flooded with water to prevent its taking fire. Here the lower tier of bales moulded, absorbing the moisture from the brick and cement flooring and the firm made application for a rebate of the duty on the damaged tobacco. The treasury department officials at Washington recognized the hardship imposed upon the firm by reason of the damage resulting to the tobacco while in the government warehouse, but as the tobacco might have been withdrawn immediately and the duty paid or have been sent to some other port for storage in a regular bonded warehouse no law could be found under which the importers could be relieved of paying duty on this lot of tobacco as it was placed in the damp warehouse at their option.

Warehouse Point

The acreage compares favorably with last season; perhaps some increases were made in area devoted to seed.

The new crop has secured a fine start, plants showing up healthy and with a good color.

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PIPE CUTTERS NEW SAUNDERS PATTERN No. 1, $1.00; No. 2, $1.30.

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STILLSON WRENCHES NEW 18 inch, $1.65, 24 inch, $2.40.

PIPE VISES NEW No. 1, HINGED, $2.25.

GARDEN HOSE NEW ½ in., Guaranteed 100 lbs. Water Pressure 7½ c. per foot; not Guaranteed, 4½c. per foot.

GLASS New, 16x24, Double, American Glass, $3.10 per Box; 16x18, 14x20, Double, $2.88; 12x16, Single, $2.30; 10x12 and 8x10, Single, $2.15.

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BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

The New England Tobacco Grower

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, AUGUST, 1904

Ahead of Last Year

Crop is Sound and Healthy.—Leaf is of Good Color

Hillstown

The average condition of the crop at this time is much better than at the same time last year. The stand in the field is good. It has grown rapidly and is of good color.

Green worms were never so scarce and the crop is sound.

There is a slight increase in the acreage, probably not more than three per cent.

Mr. May, on the C. M. Smith place, has built a five-acre shed with cellar; William Bently a new two acre shed, and Paul Kasche & Bro. a three-acre shed.

There is plenty of help at present, but more will be needed during harvest.

Old tobacco in farmers' hands is very scarce. I know of but two lots; Jerome Hills has eighteen cases and G. W. Bancroft twenty-one cases, all broadleaf.

While the present condition of tobacco is good I can say from my own observation that the towns of South Windsor, East Hartford and Glastonbury are much in need of rain as the ground is very dry.

We old tobacco raisers have learned not to set our affections on a crop of tobacco until we have it in the shed for no man knows what a day or an hour may bring forth.

G. W. B.

Enfield

The rural free delivery route, established by State Superintendent C. B. Rodgers, will be about twenty-four miles in length, and will take in territory about three miles south of Thompsonville and about two miles east of Thompsonville, with the intersecting cross roads. The carrier will start from the Thompsonville post-office about 8:30 o'clock in the morning.

His route will begin at the fresh water bridge and continue south in Enfield street to the Bridge lane, down Bridge lane, south on the river road, southeast to Enfield street, south on King street, east on the Hazardville road, returning on the Broad Brook road to Enfield street, east again on the south road to Hazardville, returning to Enfield street on the middle Hazardville road, north to the state line, east on the Brainardville road, returning to the post-office by way of Elm street.

The carrier will be supplied with stamps. He will also receive letters for registration, giving receipts therefor, and will receive money for money orders, all of which he will be obliged to receipt for. Persons living within half a mile of the post-office on Enfield street in Thompsonville will continue to get mail as at present. The route will be in operation about September 1.

Simsbury

The crop is of better growth than that of 1903 and looks more healthy. Some crops were made uneven by the work of the cut worm, but many were not troubled at all.

No damage has been done by storm or hail in this town.

Help is plentiful

There is very little old tobacco in town.

The outlook for the crop never was better at this time of the year.

A. T. PATTERSON.

Glastonbury

Tobacco stems have been at a premium since last fall up to within a few days. They are now arriving in large quantities and will be stored away until next spring. One hundred and fifty tons were received last week, the consignment having been made to Agent Merritt Smart for Olds & Whipple, and was stored at Phelps's coal shed. There have also been large shipment for Jerome Hills, Hardin & Warner and S. J. Stevens.

Conway, Massachusetts

The tobacco is growing finely, although some pieces would be benefitted by a little rain. We did not get any rain last week, as some of our neighbors in adjoining towns did by appearances.

East Whately

George Dickinson & Son sold 30 cases dark wrappers and tops at 11 cents.

George Pease sold from 30 to 40 cases at private terms.

North Hatfield

Tobacco is looking fine where it has started, and has been hoed, but we need some rain for the general run of the crop.

Burnside

All the 1903 broadleaf crop has sold for an average of 18 cents per pound. A small quantity of Havana is still on hand.

A slight change is noted in planting here this year, less Havana being grown than usual.

A farmer suggests that growers should carry organization into effect this season, if no more than to agree not to sell 1904 tobacco until it is stripped.

Somers

Resetting tobacco and hoeing have kept the growers busy.

Crops have derived great benefit from the recent rains.

Cutworms are proving that even a small worm can do much injury to growing crops. In one instance where tobacco had been set the setter was obliged to reharrow and reset the piece.

Suffield

The tobacco crop is looking well and many of the fields are budding out. The warm weather of the past few weeks has done much for growing crops and although the season started late crops seem to be as far advanced as usual this time of the year.

Looking for Broadleaf

L. W. Scott of Boston, a tobacco dealer, was in Connecticut recently looking for 1902 broadleaf. He visited growers in the north section of East Hartford, in South Windsor, East Windsor Hill, Wapping and Ellington, but could find only one who had any of the goods on hand. The grower in question had 17 cases, which, however, had not been sampled last year and was not found by Mr. Scott to be in a desirable condition to purchase.

Tobacconist's Widow a Philanthropist

Mrs Mary C. Dunlop, relict of David Dunlop, tobacco manufacturer of Petersburg, Virginia, will build a handsome annex to the Home for Sick in that city, as a memorial to her husband. It will cost about $100,000, and will be endowed to be self-supporting.

New Leaf Tobacco Firm

A new leaf tobacco firm is announced in Philadelphia under the name of the Sunderland Tobacco Company. It is composed of Thomas H. Sunderland and H. S. Myers, the latter of whom is a well known salesman. The new firm already carries a substantial stock, having purchased 200 cases of domestic and 72 bales of Sumatra tobacco. Its present office is at 141 North Third street, which is also occupied by M. Rosenstein, leaf tobacco broker.

Rains Improve the Crop

Wet Spell Came Just at the Right Time for Tobacco

East Hartford

With the farmers in this vicinity the recent rains were providential, coming at a time when they would do the most good. One of the best trolley rides to take to realize this is to East Windsor Hill, for from the forks of the road in East Hartford to the hill can be seen some of the best tobacco raised in the Connecticut valley. One of the first crops is that of A. Fred Olmsted. It consists of about eight acres and is about three feet tall. Then comes Daniel Driscoll's crop of about 10 acres. William Burnham has one of the best crops in this section. Daniel Reardon raises about 10 acres on the old Elizur Drake farm. Lester Newton's crop consists of 42 acres and is one of the largest raised in the valley. His tobacco is looking excellent and Mr. Newton expects to make the best harvest in 10 years. Selectman Harry Powers of South Windsor has an excellent crop of from 12 to 15 acres, and the Jones brothers are raising their best crop of a number of years, while the Bancroft brothers are raising a large crop at the hill and the Driscoll brothers have a 30-acre crop which is in fine condition. John Driscoll also has a large crop.

The fear of hail is passing, as the farmers say they look for hail from July 3 to July 20. There is practically no "calico," and the crop generally is the best in from eight to 10 years. The leaves are finer and the tobacco is of a much better quality than is generally the case. Tobacco is nearly ready to top.

The tobacco is nearly all broadleaf, little or no Havana being raised in this vicinity

The recent rains are the cause of the crop presenting so good an appearance and quality. The long continued hot days were causing the farmers much anxiety, but just when they had their hay in the barns came the rain which meant so much to their tobacco.

East Windsor Hill

The condition of the crop at the present time is better than that of last year. The recent rainy weather has greatly improved it, the plants showing bright green tops and growing rapidly.

Although some fields show a tendency to bud rather low, yet the plants spread well and are filling between the rows.

Green worms are few, and barring severe storms, the crop will be harvested in as sound a condition as the crop of 1903, which was secured in a remarkably whole state.

At present writing, growers have all the help required, but in about a fortnight or three weeks, when suckering and harvesting begins, extra help will be in brisk demand. We may expect the annual influx of "floaters," looking for short jobs and good pay. Efficient hands are so scarce at harvest time that the grower is compelled to employ from the ranks of those "on the road."

William Dunn, Frank Bidwell and Dwight Farnham have built new sheds this season. Others are contemplating building.

The general acreage in this vicinity has been but slightly increased, but more broadleaf is grown than last season, caused by several who have heretofore raised Havana seed changing to the former. Sutter Bros., Osterweis and Gershel have been visiting the tobacco regions, inspecting the growing crops. Growers will hold for good prices for they have a better crop, thus far as appears, than last season.

No hail has visited South Windsor and none is expected.

ROSWELL GRANT.

Westfield

In comparison with 1903 the crop of 1904 is a good margin ahead. Budding a little low; a fair sized leaf; color good. With now and then a little rain everything looks favorable for a good harvest.

Cut-worms were plentiful in some fields.

Two tobacco shed additions are being built, one by George Hubbard of Little River, of three or four bents, and the other by William S. Bush of East Silver Street.

Everything in the shape of tobacco was taken by the dealers last spring.

There seems to be plenty of help at present, mostly Russian Poles.

A. D. S.

Windsor

At this writing the crop is ahead of that of 1903.

A few growers were bothered with cut-worms, but generally speaking they have not been very troublesome.

The acreage here is about the same as usual.

Hatfield

Tobacco in this section looks much better than at the same period last year. The plants have a good color and look thrifty.

Some of the growers are preparing to commence cutting the first week in August

Two sheds are being built, one by Edward Ryan, 30x75, and one by Patrick Mullins, 30x75.

B. M. Warner lost his three acres of cheesecloth. A spark from a passing locomotive setting it on fire.

Enfield Street

Enfield Street was the center of a violent electrical storm, accompanied with heavy rain and the dreaded hail, July 16, which caused much damage to the tobacco crop for a radius of about a mile and a half. Many of the tobacco growers estimate their tobacco crop to be damaged to the amount of from 15 to 25 per cent. The storm came from the west, its approach being heralded by sharp lightning and heavy thunder. Another storm seemed to approach from the north, and the two centered over Enfield and proceeded in their work of destruction. The crops of several of the farmers were badly peppered by the hail, which fell for about 20 minutes, and were the size of walnuts. Many crops out through the country on the south and middle roads to Hazardville were also damaged to a great extent. The crops damaged the most were those that stood nearly two feet high and which were nearly ready for topping. The smaller plants that were not so far advanced suffered but little, as the leaves are still small, and it is expected the leaves that will sprout out from now until August 1 will come around in good shape. Some of the farmers estimate the total loss in the vicinity of Enfield will reach between $8,000 and $10,000.

Southwick

The crop for 1904 looks very promising. There has been no hail or wind to damage it. No cut-worms have been reported. In fact the crop looks all that could be asked for.

Harvesting will commence about the eighth of August.

E. C. Hills and J. W. Root, Harry Hudson, C. S. Miller, Nelson Stevens, Fred Johnson, have very nice crops.

A. R. Webb and Cooley Griffen are building new tobacco sheds. The acreage is about the same as last year.

Lancaster, Pennsylvania

At the State Experiment Stations in this county two fields of tobacco under cloth have been planted. At the old one at Milton Grove about one-third of an acre was set out under cloth ten days ago. That at Cocalico, in the red sand belt, was planted a few days earlier. It is also under cover, and good results are looked for as the soil is wholly different from that on which the bulk of our crop is generally grown.

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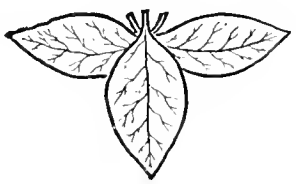

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The Campaign Cigar

Strange Political Device, Said to be Intended for Smoking

THE summer dullness in the cigar trade has been as pronounced as usual, and there has been a strike in Tampa, but the time of the campaign cigar is approaching, and those who care to make this month instrument will soon be in their glory.

Originally intended to educate the American people in the relative merits of the opposing candidates, and the mysteries of party platforms, the campaign has changed into a period for the wearing of badges made in Newark, and the smoking of campaign cigars, made no one knows where, for no one would be so unkind as to look at the label on a box of campaign cigars.

Campaign cigars are distributed by candidates of all parties except those of the Prohibition Party; at least no candidate of the Prohibition Party ever gave a campaign cigar to the writer, and this is the only evidence obtainable. Out of sheer gratitude the writer ought to be voting with the Prohibitionists, but through natural perversity he is not.

The origin of the campaign cigar is wrapped in mystery; there is no protective tariff on mystery, and it is a big yielder. No one is old enough to remember when there were campaigns without the campaign cigar, and it is in the records of the D. A. R. that when George Washington ran against himself for President, his managers distributed campaign cigars in the effort to get out the full vote.

The government to this day does not know the difference between cigars and campaign cigars, and goes on collecting the internal revenue just as if they were real cigars. This is said to be because the experts of the different departments do not co-operate with each other, and thus give the government the immediate wisdom of their joint knowledge. Some day the Bureau of Fumigation for Immigrants' Soiled Luggage, the Commission for the Prevention of Fires in the Forest Reserve and other Vegetable Fibres, and the Board to Erect a Monument to Henry Clay, will all get together and advise with the Internal Revenue Bureau, and then there will be no more stamping of boxes containing campaign cigars.

Since the craze for bands and coupons started, the politicians have not been idle with their brains, and in this coming campaign, a good many campaign cigars will be banded: "If I am elected Selectman, return 100 of these bands and get three days' work on the roads; or 200 of these bands and get three days' work for man and team."

WINDSOR.

Third Sucker Seed

Don Quixote is the patron of many of the Cuban tobacco growers, who exemplify his ideas in the instance of saving seed for their next year's tobacco planting from the third ground sucker plants. In a good season, the first yield of tobacco is so good that it is a shame to waste any original plants by letting them go to seed, and in a poor season, when the farmer has a light crop anyway, he reasons that it would be too bad to still further cut down the yield by saving the first plants for seed.

So each year he gets seed of poorer vitality, and must save tremendous quantities to be sure of having enough sprout.

Harvesting in Florida

Florida farmers are now cutting the new tobacco crop. In Gadsden County, five crops were reported sold recently, sun-grown tobacco bringing 15 cents per pound. Tent tobacco is said to be promising. Sumatra showing fine leaves 15 to 28 inches long. Generally the 1904 sun-grown crop appears to be first-class, free from worms and of fine texture.

Shaded Vegetation

Studies on the Effect of Depriving Plants of the Light

ALONG with the growing of tobacco under shade, with its interesting phenomena and improved leaf, the study of the effect of shade on other varieties of vegetation is being followed.

Daniel T. MacDougal, secretary of the Botanical Society of America, writes in The Twentieth Century Home that the green pigment of plants, chlorophyl, acts as a screen, or converter, for absorbing energy from the rays of the sun; the chief purpose of the leaves is to hold this absorbing material in a position where its work may be performed to best advantage. The myriad fashions of foliage are, in fact, one and all simply solar engines, each adapted to the particular plant of which it forms a part, and adapted to its tasks as a steam-engine may be modified to meet special demands upon its services.

As one sits in the delicious shade of a maple tree to avoid the heat of the July sun, he may know that the fierce rays from which he is protected by the leafage above him are not only prevented from reaching him by the interposed foliage, but are actually being absorbed and their energy used by the cells containing the green color. Ninety-eight units of every hundred received are consumed in lifting water from the extremities of the roots, deep in the soil, to the crown of the tree, and it will be evident that a large amount of force is needed for this purpose when it is remembered that an oak pumps four or five hundred pounds of water up a hundred feet to its branches during the course of a summer's day.

Perhaps the most important work, however, is that accomplished by the remaining two units of energy, which are utilized in the manufacture of food in the chemical laboratories of the leaf. Some of the necessary ingredients are brought up in the stream of sap, and others are taken from the air. These crude materials are in an elemental condition and do not unite readily, but when brought together in the crucible of the cell, and then transferred to actively growing parts, or to strange cells, they are blended into substances that can be assimilated.

By the law of living things, imperfection and deterioration follow disuse. Deprive a green plant of light, and all of the organs concerned in the work ordinarily carried on by the energy derived from its radiations fail to develop in the normal manner.

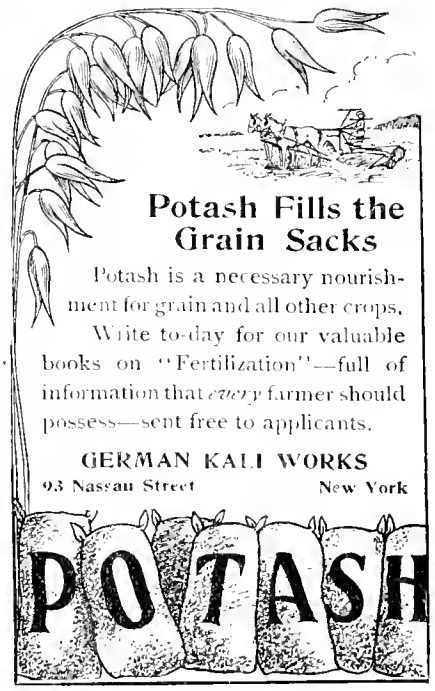
If the plant has no reserve supply of food in the form of starch or sugar, it will starve quickly, or before any marked differences in its organs may be detected. If a store of food that may be drawn upon is at hand, life may be continued for weeks, months or even years without the benefit of the use of the solar leaf engines. Invert a cask or box over sprouting seeds or tubers in a dark cellar, and the most grotesque forms of leaves and stems ensue. Food-material of sufficient volume to build up a dozen sets of leaves may be present, yet the foliar organs will be widely different from the customary forms, and the most expert botanist will fail to identify some of the common species when treated in this manner.

Light, in fact, sustains manifold relations to vegetation. It furnishes energy for the operations of the plant, but beyond this it exercises a more elusive influence on the construction of the various parts. The conditions of moisture and temperature may be exactly suitable, food-material may be available in ample quantity, yet the various parts of the stems, roots, leaves and flowers fail to reach full construction. In other words, light exercises a stimulative effect upon plant. It bears no direct share in the formation of the tissues, yet the gentle glow of its rays acts as a signal setting the agencies of construction in operation, as the spark that sets fire to the charge of gunpowder, or the touch of the button that releases the electric current. This becomes readily apparent if an examination is made of plants that have been compelled to carry out their growth in complete darkness.

In the first place, the universal green color, which is of such basal importance, is lacking in all except some ferns and conifers. These exceptions in themselves perfect the demonstration sought, since it is thus shown that the actual participation of light is not necessary to enable the plant to construct green pigment, which in most species does not appear until the signal for its use has been given by the penetrating rays of daylight. Another illustration of the same character is offered in the roots of plants grown in darkness, these organs being far below the normal in development.

The most striking departures are shown by stems and leaves, a result that might well be expected, since the general form of every plant is determined by the light to which it is exposed. Climbing plants, such as the morning-glory, produce long pale stems, utterly incapable of clinging to supports. Succulents such as cacti and the houseleek produce attenuated stems quite unlike those usually seen. An aster growing from a perennial rootstock in darkness shows a translucent fragile stem, with long-stalked, small-bladed leaves held almost upright, and bearing a coating of the most delicate hairs that glisten when brought into the light as if made from spun glass. Seedlings of oak send up thin rodlike stems several times the normal length, a behavior that might enable a plantlet to reach light and air if buried deeply under soil or debris at the time of sprouting.

Leaves make an exaggerated growth of the stalks or petioles, but the blades scarcely grow at all except in long, flattened types, such as the narcissus, which may reach a length two or three times the ordinary, but with a reduced width. A flower has a complex arrangement of delicate tissues, and a plant does not perfect the minute parts unless stimulated to do so by the action of light. The colors, however, which are such an important feature in their attractiveness to the human eye, are produced regardless of illumination.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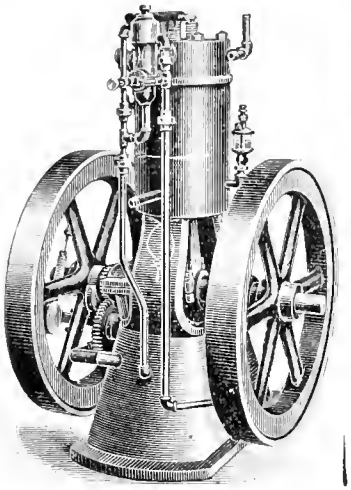

The Fairbanks Gasolene Engine

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Such plants as the jack in-the-pulpit show a stange and uncanny beauty when grown in darkness, the dull green of the stalks and spathes, or pulpits, being replaced by pearl and cream tints on which the markings of red and purple show the exquisite shadings of an orchid.

All of these differences from the normal are the direct consequence of the lack of development of the internal tissues of the plant. Here, again, the failure of the rays of light to signal "All is well go ahead," results in a lack of separationn or differentiation of the tissues The pith, wood, fibers, bark, glands and ducts are not clearly developed, and the massed cells composing the shoots from which these tissues should have been specialized remain in a generalized, or embryonic, condition with very thin walls and contain a comparatively large amount of sap.

The last-named feature has been taken advantage of by man in efforts to increase the edibility of some economic plants, since the lack of formation of cellulose and fiber, as well as the accompanying reduction of the ranker flavors, renders many varieties more attractive as food, and more easily digestible. The blanching of celery is a partial effect of this kind, the stalks of the nearly mature plants being drawn together and held in this position by earth, paper or boards. Naturally these stems spread out more obliquely or even horizontally. If allowed to reach full growth without blanching, the flavor of even the best varieties of celery is very strong, perhaps unpleasant, and the "stringiness" is often very marked.

Actual Weight Must be Invoiced

A collector makes inquiries with regard to tobacco received by a manufacturing concern in his district, and desires to be informed whether actual weight means the invoice or marked weight, or whether it means the actual weight of the leaf tobacco after a proper reduction has been made for the water contained in it. He was informed that the actual weight of a quantity of leaf tobacco received on the factory premises is the exact weight of the tobacco at the time it is received, without reference to the quantity entered in the invoice or marked on the outside of the cases. That when leaf is packed by a leaf dealer he marks its gross, tare and net weight on the outside of the packages; that the weight thus shown is the marked weight and is presumed to be the true weight at the time of packing. For the purpose of identification these marks usually remain unchanged and the package is billed at the marked weight. However, at the time the case reaches the manufacturer some of the original weight has been lost by evaporation of moisture. If the case be then again weighed and the tare be deducted from the gross the actual weight at the time of receipt on the factory premises will be ascertained, or the tobacco can be removed from the package and weighed to ascertain the actual weight. That the manufacturer should be instructed to enter upon their books the exact weight of the tobacco and other material by them.

Mammoth Storage Plant

A contract has been awarded by the American Tobacco Company for the erection of a mammoth storage plant in Richmond, Virginia. Work has already begun on the excavation.

The construction will be somewhat peculiar, and along new lines, especially adapted to resisting the encroachment of fire. The recent fire in Danville, destroying several million pounds of tobacco, has demonstrated the necessity of more adequate protection in the storage of tobacco.

The plans call for the construction of thirteen separate buildings; eight are to be 88x98 feet, and five 88x104 feet. There will be fireproof walls between the buildings, and they will be only one story in height, thus giving a method of construction which will assure the greatest amount of security. The rate of fire insurance will be low, in consequence.

Richmond will be made the center for storage for the southern territory, and it may be that manufacturing plants will follow.

The NEW ENGLAND TOBACCO GROWER

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PAUL ACKERLY, *Editor.*

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HARTFORD, AUGUST, 1904.

SPREAD OF SHADE-GROWING

AMONG the most important features of the cigar leaf trade of the world is the spread of shade-growing, which has within a few years become a factor that must be reckoned with by all manufacturers of cigars and all dealers in leaf. Each season sees an increase in the world's area under shade, and the increase in the year 1904 is so great as to impress even the most conservative and old-fashioned tobacco man with the permanency of this new institution, and with the fact that cultivation under cloth is necessary to the production of the very highest grade of wrapper for cigars.

On American soil the year 1904 sees an increase of about one fourth in the acreage under shade, and in Cuba the increase is in much greater proportion, and limited more by the difficulties of obtaining labor and organizing the plantations than by any other factor. The standard of Cuban leaf has been raised by the cultivation under cloth, and a supply of wrapper obtained for the Havana manufacturers that is not subject to so many ups and downs as was the case before the new style of cultivation was adopted.

Altogether, about five or six million dollars is invested in the industry of growing tobacco under shade in the different localities, a striking example of the spread of an entirely new business.

In the upbuilding of a new trade, there are discoveries of improved methods, criticisms of ways of producing and of marketing, and disagreements as to aims sought from one season to another. When a new article is produced, even of pronounced superiority, it takes time to establish avenues of marketing, standards of grading and of prices, and the different communities engaged in shade-growing, having started at different times, and experienced different growing seasons, are necessarily going through different stages of development.

With regard to New England: the situation in some respects resembles the time of the discovery that a fancy grade of wrapper could be raised in extensive areas of the Island of Sumatra. With the aid of the protective tariff, a home market for New England wrapper has been maintained, and the industry has prospered, the growers having meanwhile made efforts from year to year looking to the lessening of the cost of production, and the putting upon the market of better goods, with more care and attention to types and selection and warehouse handling.

Today, one of these improved methods,—the cultivation under cloth,—is adopted extensively in such important leaf districts as those of Cuba, Porto Rico and Florida. The production of the high-class and expensive wrapper obtained by growing under cloth is likely for years to remain a competitor of the expensive imported Sumatra leaf, rather than affect the sale of the outdoor grown tobacco of the New England towns. Yet, it is unlike the New Englander to permit other countries and other states to adopt the machinery that results in the production of the finest type of any particular class of goods, and for this reason shade-growing is receiving the closest study and attention on the part of those engaged in that industry.

SIGNLESS BARNS

FROM Philadelphia is reported a prize photograph contest which has the peculiarity of admitting only photographs of the ugly places of the earth. According to the announcement made by the Ladies' Home Journal, "prizes of $400 are to be paid for photographs of fences, houses barns or outbuildings, covered on one or more sides with painted advertisements or paper, or of fields with bill or bulletin boards, and these photos must be accompanied by later pictures of the same scenes minus the advertisements.

"With each pair of pictures submitted must come the signed guarantee of the owner of the property, stating that advertising will be permanently kept off the building or land, and the counter signature of a local poster is also required. Prizes are to be awarded to photos that show the greatest improvement in the landscape. All good sets of 'before and after' pictures failing to take prizes will be bought at $15 a set."

It is to be hoped that the owners of the few tobacco barns in New England that are disfigured with advertising signs will take part in this contest. If they do, the few dollars they may have a chance to win will not be anything compared with the reward in the dignity gained for the farms through the removal of the landscape horrifiers. Clothing must be worn and soap used in New England, the same as in other places, but there is no good reason why tobacco barns should be made ugly in their behalf.

Tobacco Suit Decided

In the Supreme Court in New York, a verdict of $1,200 has been rendered for the plaintiff in the action of Oscar M. Rothfuss, of Corning, as administrator of the estate of John M. Burt, late of the town of Corning, against Joseph Myers' Sons, New York leaf tobacco dealers.

The action was for damages arising from a contract made by Mr. Burt to sell to the defendants, his tobacco crop of 1900. The defendants, it was alleged, refused to accept Mr. Burt's crop when offered, on the ground that it was not of the quality they had expected and could not be be disposed of except at a loss if purchased at the price first agreed upon. The crop was accordingly sold to other buyers at the then market price.

The firm of Joseph Myers' Sons during the season named had contracts for the purchase of fourteen other crops of tobacco in the Chemung Valley, and, it is said they refused to accept their crops when offered, and afterward effected a settlement with the growers except in the case of Mr. Burt.

The Burt estate took the matter to the courts. The defendants succeeded in having the trial of the case held in New York City; but the plaintiff got a verdict in full of his claim.

Enfield

Tobacco is doing nicely. There are about the same number of acres: very little increase.

No sales of 1903 tobacco.

James Price has about two tons of very good tobacco in cases and Waldo Belmar has about 10 ten tons cased, extra good for 1903.

GEO. S. PARSENS.

Assorting Shade-Grown

Happy Medium Between Two Extreme Methods of Warehousing

Editor New England Tobacco Grower:

FROM what I can ascertain, there is likely to be adopted a compromise between the two extreme methods of warehousing shade-grown tobacco, —between the one idea of hasty assorting before sweating and the cutting down of expenses to the last possible cent, and the other idea of putting in a lot of time and money in meeting the ideas of people who are more theoretical than practical.

Leaf tobacco, particularly the high quality of wrapper raised under cloth, requires to be cured, sweat, sized and assorted, and put in bales of different grades, in such shape as to make it convenient and economical for the cigar manufacturer to handle it in his shop. Any further embellishments than this are uncalled-for, and it is out of question for the manufacturer to expect that the grading shall be carried to such a point that he can take a certain bale of tobacco, make it up in to cigars, and put those cigars into one color or style of cigars. Few agricultural products are capable of assortment into distinctions like manufactured articles composed of wood or iron, and cigar wrapper is not one of the few. The work, the success, the skill, of the cigar-maker comes in in his ability to take the product of the tobacco field and combine and grade it into the varieties of cigars demanded by a fastidious trade. If tobacco is good enough to contain these different grades to suit the different tastes, it has an individuality of leaf put there by Nature, and the cigar-maker must do his share of the work.

On the other hand, I do not agree with those who put forward the idea last Fall that shade-grown tobacco could be assorted before it was put into the sweat. I think that when the advocates of this method tried to put it into practice they found that they were running against a snag, for it is actually impossible to make any satisfactory kind of grading until the colors have been at least somewhat set in the bulk sweat. This I have proved by tests, tagging leaves of apparently the same class and then finding that they had entered upon entiely distinct paths of knowledge when they went into the sweat, emerging with no traces of relationship.

The happy medium seems to be: Sweat the tobacco in bulk enough to set the colors, and then put on just as big a gang of assorters as you can, and assort the tobacco rapidly, without letting it get dry in the handling-room. Then put it in cases or in bales, and finish the force-sweat in this manner. The bale makes the best package: there is something about the bale, whether made in Cuban or Sumatra style, that makes it especially suited for a leaf tobacco container. THE BALER.

Hartford, July 26, 1904.

Seized Tobacco

Concerning Its Sale or Destruction by the Government

ONE of the matters which seems to be exciting some interest in the trade in different parts of the country and which was treated on at a recent meeting of the National Cigar Leaf Board of Trade at Atlantic City, says the United States Tobacco Journal, is the destruction by the government of all tobacco or manufactures thereof seized for the non-payment of revennes or customs taxes. Such tobacco is now sold, and under the law as it now stands the Treasury Department is powerless to otherwise dispose of it. Whatever effort is made in this direction must be made before Congress, which alone has the power of changing the present law. Not only does the law provide the manner in which tobacco and all other merchandise except that of an obscene character shall be sold, but it provides the manner in which the proceeds of such sale shall be disposed, and to secure such a desired change the care should be taken to cover all the ground.

As the law now stands, when property is seized for the non-payment of customs any person claiming the property may file his claim together with a bond. Under a ruling of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Armstrong, tobacco is now regarded as a perishable article whether manufactured or unmanufactured and is sold under Section 3,080 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. This provides that "the proceeds of such sale shall be deposited to the credit of the Treasury of the United States, subject, nevertheless, to the payment of such claims as shall be presented within three months from the day of sale, and allowed by the secretary of the treasury."

Section 3,079 provides that no application for such remission or restriction shall be made within three months after such sale, the secretary of the treasury shall then cause the proceeds of such sale to be distributed in the same manner as if such property had been condemned and sold in pursuance of a decree of a competent court. As the actual expenses in connection with the seizure, publication and sale are met out of the proceeds of such sales, should the law be changed so as to provide for the destruction of tobacco some provision would have to be made for the payment of the expenses.

Ventilating Patent Expired

Among the United States patents recently expired is one for ventilating a tobacco curing house, granted Nelson Bruette, Jefferson, Wisconsin. The tobacco curing house is provided at each of its ends, at the bottom thereof, with ventilating doors; and just inside of the building adjacent to these doors are reversible air-deflecting plates, whereby the currents of air may be directed upward or downward.

The house is also provided at its top with a rotable turret ventilator provided with suitable vanes and air directing devices by which air may be drawn in through the turret and directed downward or drawn from the house through the turret.

Tall Tobacco.

A tobacco stalk is now on exhibition in Durham, N. C., which belongs to W. Bradsear, and was grown on his plantation in South Carolina. The plant is eighteen feet high and nearly two inches in diameter at its largest part and has 163 leaves.

New England Tobacco Growers' Association.

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Tobacco in Kentucky

Large Grower Says It's the Best Paying Crop in the State

"TOBACCO pays better than any other crop a farmer can grow," says James Parrish of Midway, Woodford County, Kentucky, in the Kentucky Farmer and Breeder of June 23. Mr. Parrish ought to know; he is the largest grower in the state and has been in the business twenty years. Beginning in a modest way, Mr. Parrish has acquired a farm of 1,100 acres, and grows annually from 150 to 200 acres of tobacco. His acreage last year was a little short of 200 acres, which he sold at eleven cents, receiving therefor more than $37,000. Had he held back his crop a week longer he would have received 25 cents or more than $75,000. He thinks that he received a fair price, however, and is not inclined to grieve over what might have been.

Mr. Parrish thinks that farmers who say tobacco does not pay don't know how to grow and cure it. That he has learned the secret is evident to one looking over his fields. There is evidence of thoroughness and care even in minute details. The rows are straight as an arrow. The ground is in perfect condition. Not a plant is missing, and each looks green and hardy. There are no spots where the plants look sickly or insufficiently nourished.

To begin with, the ground is good, and Mr. Parrish sees to it that it remains so. After each crop the ground is given a rest of five years, unless the ground is virgin soil, in which case two successive crops are grown. After the crop has been housed, the ground is sown in wheat, red clover and orchard grass. Wheat follows tobacco well, and the following year a splendid crop of wheat is gathered. The second year the clover and orchard yield grass furnish an abundant and excellent pasture, which lasts ten months out of the year.

"If the ground is handled right, and given the proper rotation of crops," said Mr. Parrish, "I can truthfully say that tobacco impoverishes land only for tobacco."

On the farm are fourteen large tobacco barns, six of which were built last year at a cost of $1,460 each. Each will house fourteen acres of tobacco. "The amount of money invested in land and in barns, where tobacco is grown," said Mr. Parrish, "are about equal. If a man's land costs him $100 an acre, his barns, etc., will cost him about the same amount."

Mr. Parrish employs white labor exclusively, finding it the most reliable, "in fact, the only labor," said he. He furnishes the land, barns, wagons and teams for a half interest. One man can tend four or five acres of crop, until housing time, when more are required.

"I know of no better way for a young man to get a start than by tending tobacco in this way. Several of my men had over $2,000 for their share, above the cost of labor employed by them last year. I know of no other way by which an equal sum can be made with the same amount of education and equipment."

Mr. Parrish uses the tobacco setting machines, although he disagrees with many growers as to the results obtained. He holds the only advantage to consist in that setting may be done at any time, without waiting for a season. Hand-set plants, he thinks, start more quickly. The carefulness of the man is demonstrated in the fact that when he sets tobacco by hand the plants and rows must check. With machine this is impossible. Few farmers take such pants even with hand-set tobacco. A machine sets from four to five acres a day.

In the opinion of Mr. Parrish 1,700 to 1,800 pounds an acre is a good average, and he says that eight to nine cents is an average price. On one hundred acres of his ground, which was virgin soil, he averaged 2,200 pounds to an acre, which was a remarkable yield. He uses what is known as the Ellis seed.

In the housing of tobacco as much care, and perhaps more skill are required than in growing the crop. If crowded, the crop will sweat and smut and become materially damaged. As the price of the crop depends upon the quality the profits of a year's labor may be lost in a few days.

A Tobacco Legend

An ethnologist tells an interesting story as to how tobacco was first obtained by man, according to the traditions of the Menominee Indians:

"One day the god hero, Manabozo, was on a journey, when he perceived a delightful odor. It seemed to come from a crevice in the cliffs high up on a mountain side. On going closer he found a tavern which was occupied by a giant. In fact, the giant was the tenant of the mountain, and from the mouth of the cave a passage led down into the very center of the hill, where there was a large chamber. Around the chamber were stacked great quantities of bags filled with curious dried leaves. From the leaves proceeded the delicious fragrance.

"These leaves were tobacco. Once a year, the giant explained, all of the spirits came to the mountain for the purpose of smoking this exquisite leaf. But it was not possible to give any of it away," said the ethnologist. "Nevertheless Manbozo watched for an opportunity and, snatching up one of the bags, fled, closely pursued by the giant. The thief leaped from peak to peak, but the giant followed so fast as to finally overtake him. So Manabozo turned upon him and, upbraiding him for his stinginess, transformed him into a grasshopper.

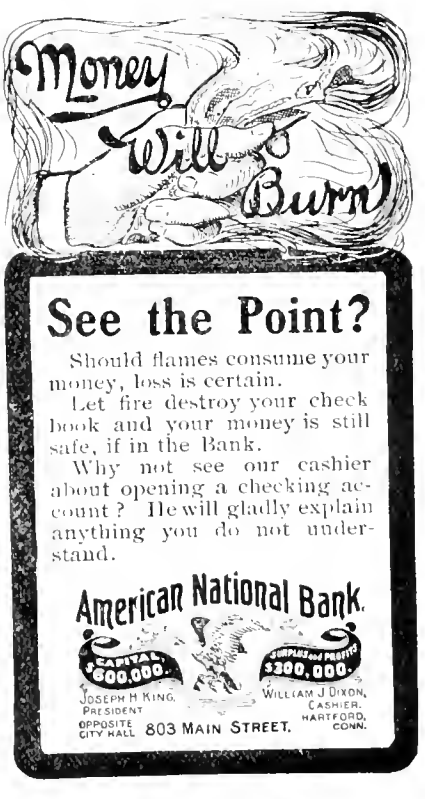
"That is the reason why the grasshopper is always chewing tobacco. Manabozo took the bagful of leaves and distributed them among his friends, the ancestors of the Indians of today. Since then they have had the use and enjoyment of the plant."

Cut Cigar Wrappers

A dealer in leaf tobacco asks to be informed whether, as a registered dealer in leaf tobacco, he would be permitted to furnish cigar manufacturers with cut cigar wrappers all ready for use in the wrapping of cigars. The applicant was advised that the cutting or preparing of leaf tobacco for cigars as proposed by him would constitute him a manufacturer of tobacco, and he would be required to qualify as such, and pay a tax of six cents per pound on the tobacco so sold; that he would also be required to put the tobacco up in statutory packages conformable to law and regulations; that dealers in leaf tobacco are permitted to stem their tobacco and sell it to manufacturers of cigars; but to cut it into wrappers all ready for use, or otherwise prepare it for use, is beyond the scope of the law and cannot be authorized.

Weymouth

Frank Blaney has one of the best pieces of field corn in town, also three acres of handsome seed tobacco.


Money Will Burn
See the Point?
Should flames consume your money, loss is certain.
Let fire destroy your check book and your money is still safe, if in the Bank.
Why not see our cashier about opening a checking account? He will gladly explain anything you do not understand.
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CAPITAL $600,000.
JOSEPH H. KING, PRESIDENT
OPPOSITE CITY HALL
803 MAIN STREET.
WILLIAM J. DIXON, CASHIER.
HARTFORD, CONN.

Sumatra Scarce

Amsterdam, July 11, 1901.

Having wired you regarding the inscription on the eighth inst., I give you today a few more particulars.

America secured about 1,000 bales in spite of the limited quantity that this sale seemed to offer for the American market. Only a few marks could be called fair lots, as the bulk was far below the medium, and the large quantity America secured out of such offerings illustrated better than anything else the anxiety to get more of the new crop.

Considering the next sale will not take place before the 12th of September, fully two months hence, Americans were more willing to buy, especially as they were soon to return home.

The general belief before the sale was that this inscription would bring quite a large number of good marks and some really good tobaccos, as there was a strong demand for better goods all round, especially for America. In this supposition the trade was badly disappointed, the offerings being by far the worst of the entire year and little hope is left that the fall inscriptions will bring any tobacco above medium grade. Indeed, we must look forward to very limited quantities of suitable goods, and be prepared to see only tobaccos below the medium grade and probably unsuitable for the American market. The fall inscriptions in the last three years have brought very small quantities of suitable goods, but for the present year the outlook with reference to American wants is poorer than ever.

The amount of Sumatra purchasable this year for America will therefore probably fall short of other years, and we shall not be surprised if this will have a stimulating effect upon the business in America before long.—New York Tobacco Leaf.

U. S. Tobacco Association

The fourth annual convention of the Tobacco Association of the United States was held at Newport News, Va., July 5, with about sixty delegates present. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the retroactive tariff on stripped tobacco proposed by the English chancellor of the exchequer, and additional steps were taken to make a more vigorous protest against the tax. The parcels post was indorsed and will be urged for passage by the association at the next session of Congress. The following officers of the association were elected: President, T. M. Carrington, of Richmond (fifth term); vice-president, W. L. Petty, Rocky Mount, N. C. The secretary of the association will be designated by the board of governors.

Tobacco Manufactures Exported

The total value of tobacco manufactures exported for the eleven months of the fiscal year ending May 31, 1904, amounted to $4,634,136. For the same period in 1900, $5,542,239, showing a decrease for 1904 of $908,203.

A Southern Home

In a country free from excessive heat and cold, healthful and prosperous

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Siamese Tobacco

Not Well Known in Europe Although Popular in Siam

ALTHOUGH it is said that the article is not very well known on the markets of Europe, Siamese tobacco is extremely popular in Siam, and is produced in every province of the kingdom. In Bangkok alone there are about a hundred tobacco factories, all in working order. The great bulk of the consumers are Siamese, and most of the cigarettes are made to suit their taste. The typical buree is as thick as an ordinary walking stick and as long as a very long Manila. In Siam smoking before the king is not prohibited, and Siamese children of any age may smoke in the presence of their parents. In so far as the great tobacco question goes, Siam would be without doubt an ideal country for the average school-boy. The sister of a Siamese boy never complains of "those horrid cigars"—because she smokes them herself.

In speaking of the manufacture of cigars in Siam there is no reason for using the word "factory." The business is carried on in quite a family way, generally in the largest room in the proprietor's house, by from twelve to fifty women and young girls. A woman can generally make 1,000 cigarettes a day, and for this she gets fifteen ticals per month. Some turn out as many as 1,800 a day and are paid accordingly, but it is not often they can do so much, as they become intoxicated by handling the strong tobacco, mixed as it sometimes is with opium, etc. Before being used in cigarettes the leaf is carefully chopped, and a little pile is placed on a large leaf before each worker.

Paper is never used in these cigarettes, being considered unhealthy by the Siamese, and its place is taken by a thin, dried film stripped off young areca nut leaves, or by a dried banana leaf or a dried tobacco leaf. The buree is made in exactly the same way in which one makes the cigarette. For some reason or other it is difficult to keep the Siamese buree alight for any length of time, and every smoker has always two boxes of matches with him—one in his hand and one in his clothes, and the quantity of matches which the Siamese use in this way is very great. It is marvelous, indeed, what good tobacco one sometimes finds in these Siamese burees, considering what little care is taken of the plant, and it is clear that the soil of Siam must be fairly well suited for growing tobacco.

In the Canary Islands

Our Consul's Optimistic View of the Tobacco Industry

UNITED States Consul Solomon Berliner, writing from Teneriffe, Canary Islands, gives a rather optimistic view of the future of the tobacco industry of the islands. Mr. Berliner says:

"The Spanish government, in order to help the farmers who grow tobacco, has compelled the tobacco regie in Spain to take from the Canary Islands every year for the next four years 220,000 pounds. At present the crop amounts to about 132,000 pounds, but more will be planted in the future. It has also sent an experienced horticulturist to see to the cultivation and what improvements can be made, so that Spain at some future day may be independent of Cuba in regard to certain qualities of tobacco that are at present bought there.

"The tobacco will only be bought from the growers, and none will be accepted from dealers or speculators. All samples will be transmitted to Madrid, subject to the approval of the board of governors of the tobacco regie before being bought, and the price paid for the tobacco will be the same as the ruling price paid in Havana for remedios tobaccos at the time those crops get to the market. In the island of La Palma, where nearly all of the tobacco of these islands is raised, fully twenty per cent. of the male population have been at one time or other in Cuba, and have worked in tobacco plantations; they have always been regarded in Cuba as their best workers, and will, no doubt—having now the protection of the government—stay at home and go in for tobacco cultivation

I may remark, as I have had considerable experience in the tobacco trade, that my opinion is that the quality of the tobacco grown in La Palma is far better than the Remedios of Cuba; and all that is necessary is to give more attention and care to the planting and cultivation, as well as to the curing. I have no doubt that in years to come it will compare favorably with the famous Vuelta Abajo crops. For the year 1904, it will reduce the export of Remedios tobacco from Cuba to Spain about 1,600 to 2,000 bales, and every year this will increase with the quantity grown, and at some future date it will be unnecessary to draw the supply of low grade of Cuban tobacco from Cuba, as it is expected that the Canary Islands will furnish all that will be necessary. Spain has always been the buyer of low grades of Remedios, Partidos, Vueltas and other kinds in the Havana market."

Broad Brook

The tobacco crop is looking better than at this time last year.

Cut-worms are not bothering the growers very much.

Ralph Lasbury is building a warehouse.

The acreage is just about the same as in 1903.

J. R. NORRIS

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this head cost one cent a word each time; no advertisement taken for less than twenty cents; cash or stamps must accompany orders, which should be received by the 25th of the month.

WANTED—Distributer for the output of a small cigar factory making a specialty of $25 and $30 goods. Box 34, Care The New England Tobacco Grower.

WANTED—Six cases Connecticut Broadleaf Seconds. State price, locality where grown, and state where goods can be seen. Box 36, Care The New England Tobacco Grower.

Wanted—Tobacco Foreman:

A competent man, who thoroughly understands Connecticut tobacco, to take full charge of an assorting shop, and who is familiar with all warehouse work. Must understand all details of handling new and old tobacco, and be familiar with overseeing a force of men. A yearly position with good salary, to right man. Address P. O. Box No. 720, Hartford, Conn.

Shade-Grown Sumatra and Shade-Grown Cuban Wrappers

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES AS DESIRED

Write for Samples and Prices

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Drawer 42. Hartford, Conn.

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Tobacco in Rhodesia

Every Effort Being Made to Interest Farmers in the Industry

WITH the view of creating an industry in the manufacture of a good class of tobacco, for which there is sure to be a large demand in South Africa every effort is being made in Rhodesia to induce the farmers to take a keen interest in tobacco cultivation, which has so far proved most successful. The best kinds of seed are provided, prizes for competition are offered, and the service and advice of the government tobacco expert are placed at the disposal of the farmers.

Not only in the country itself is the industry being stimulated, but in England also steps are being taken with a view to securing a market for Rhodesian tobacco as soon as the farmers are able to send it to the factories in sufficiently large quantities. Earl Grey, who is greatly interested in establishing trade between Rhodesia and the mother country is devoting special attention to this branch of the future export trade of Rhodesia. He has recently been visiting the tobacco factory of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Manchester, where he exhibited samples of Rhodesia tobacco, and obtained information from the manager as to the best leaf for the British market. The Co-operative Wholesale Society has promised its assistance in the enterprise.

The Rhodesia Herald quotes the opinion of experts to the effect that an immense tobacco industry is in store for Rhodesia. They have expressed themselves to the extent of predicting that in 20 years' time South Africa, with Rhodesia in the front rank, will command the supply of the entire English market. However lavish they may be in glowing prophecies, the present outlook seems by no means cloudy. Samples of Rhodesia tobacco compare favorably with the best grades of the American article. System has been the secret of securing for the latter a world wide reputation, and the building up of an industry enormous in its proportions. Central houses were established, for curing and packing, and these protect the farmer, freeing him from the agency of the middlemen, and turning out also a product of uniform quality. An increased acreage in Rhodesia during the season 1904-5 will demand such a system.

The tobacco growers are already preparing the soil for summer planting, and a low estimate for the total acreage would be 2,000, which would represent about 2,000,000 pounds of tobacco, conditions being favorable. During the season just past there were fully 100 tobacco growers in Rhodesia, both on a large and small scale. Farmers need have no anxiety at present in regard to any difficulty in marketing their product, for cigarette tobacco alone is imported into South Africa to the extent of nearly 5,000,000 pounds, commanding an average price of 3s. 6d. per pound.

The Palgrave plantation, near Eekledoorn, has sold 20,000 pounds of tobacco at a wholesale price of 2s. 6d. per pound, amounting to 125 pounds per acre, for the average yield was 1,000 pounds an acre. The demand far exceeded the supply. A Kimberly firm has offered to take 1,000 pounds per month. As regards profits, there is no comparison between the growing of cereals and of tobacco. An acre of tobacco represents anything from 50 to 200 sovereigns at current prices, while for an acre of mealies 3 or 4 pounds would be a fair estimate, though the greater cost in production of the former must be taken into consideration.

It will be safe to assume that the present high prices are not a fixture, and that tobacco, as well as any other agricultural pursuit, must sooner or later strike its level, and it will be only by the use of the most scientific methods that large profits will be netted.

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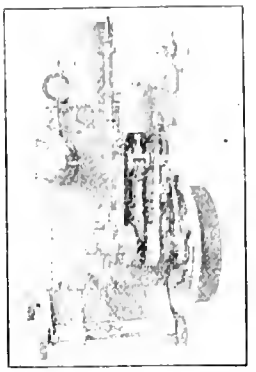

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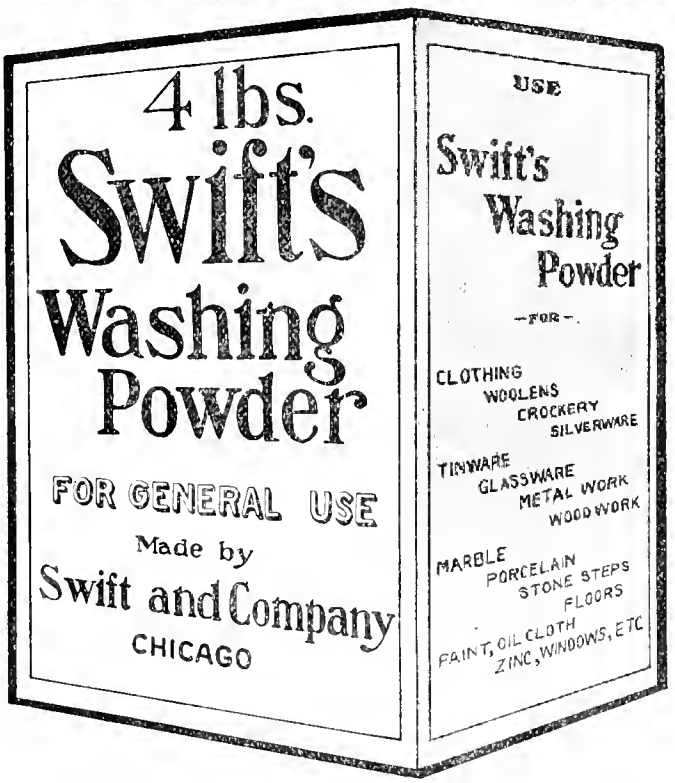

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Climate and Plants

Effect of Various Temperatures and Degrees of Humidity

DOMESTICATION and cultivation have undoubtedly caused plants to become more sensitive to the causes of variation than they were in their wild state. Plants growing wild are obliged to contend with each other for their food supply, their moisture and their sunshine, and it is only the stronger and more favored types in each locality which survive and flourish. Domesticated plants, on the other hand, are given every advantage to make them thrive. We till and enrich the soil, thereby giving them more available food and moisture, we kill off the weeds and wild plants, giving them full possesion of the soil, and by selection we increase the fruitfulness of one part to the exclusion of strength and dominant qualities in another part. Under such careful training and nursing plants are brought to a much higher degree of development and economic usefulness than their wild neighbor. But after many years of domestication the plant loses a great deal of its native ruggedness and develops a tendency to vary under slight provocation. In other words, the perfected plant or animal which is accustomed to certain conditions of life will, if new conditions are substituted for the old, show more marked modifications and show them sooner than the plant or animal in the wild state. With this thought in mind some of the profound modifications exerted upon plants which are changed from one zone to another do not seem quite so wonderful.

Proofs are plentiful that our domesticated plants are greatly modified by climate in order to meet the new conditions under which they are brought. That plants do become acclimatized is denied by some on the grounds that a plant indigenous to a warm climate never becomes hardy enough to withstand frost as well as a plant indigenous to a cold climate, and the susceptibility of Indian corn to frost is cited as an example. This is a mere wrangling over the definition of the word acclimatize, for Indian corn has been spread over an enormous area, the northern limit of its growth is being advanced every few years, and the time required for maturity has been shortened fully one-half. Early maturing qualities of vegetables, and in fact of all economic plants are soon lost in the warmer climes and longer seasons of the Southern States, and northern grown seeds must be constantly introduced if these qualities are to be retained.

Climate modifies plants in various ways, chiefly, however, as to form, amount of leaf surface, color of flower and fruits, fruitfulness, and composition.

The most evident effect of a cold climate upon plants is dwarfing. Corn grows to the height of twelve to sixteen feet in the south and gradually decreases in size until at the northern boundaries of the United States and in Canada an average height would be six feet, while some of the "squaw" corn varieties are not more than four feet.

The cabbage plant in its native home the "Jersey Isles," often grown to the height of sixteen feet and is woody and tough. The different forms of cabbage, such as the round and flat-headed the cauliflower, brussels sprouts, etc., have not been produced by selection alone, but also by variation produced by climate. Cabbage varieties are exceedingly sensitive to climatic conditions, and different seasons will often produce such variations that seed growers have to be very careful in their seed selection to keep varieties true to type.

The change in size of such fruit trees as the apple, cherry, plum and peach and of some of the conifers is also very apparent as we go northward. Corn grown at the north is disposed to sucker more than that grown at the south, due, perhaps, to the fact that the main stem is more liable to injury than the more protected part under ground, and also to the protection which several stems afford one another. The spreading and flattening of the top is a very noticeable modification in trees removed from warm to cold climates. This is probably due to the weakening of the limbs themselves, and an effort put forth by the plant to protect its lower limbs in winter. The effects produced upon the size and form of plants by a dry soil and climate are essentially the same as those produced by cold. It is interesting to notice the different root-systems of trees in warm moist climes and in dry, cold climes. The tree which lives in a soil saturated with water and where the air is also moist, produces a great mass of fibrous surface roots, while the tree whose habitat is a dry soil, and a dry or cold climate, adapts itself to such circumstances by producing the deep taproot which seeks the lower water levels.

The amount of leaf surface is much larger in proportion to the size of the plant in northern grown plants than in southern. The size of the leaf is also as a rule larger. Examples are furnished in some of our leguminosae, whose leaves are considerably larger in this State than in Tennessee and Kentucky. The leaves of apple trees vary considerably in size between the north and south, the largest leaves being on the northern grown trees. This increase in amount of leaf surface and in size of leaf is probably due to the fact that the growing season is much shorter at the north, and the plant develops large and numerous leaves in order to spread out as much leaf surface as possible to the summer sun, thus assimilating in a shorter time the large amount of plant food necessary to a full and well-developed fruit crop.

There seems to be a general impression that tropical vegetation is more brilliant in color than northern, but a scientist who has made a study of this matter states that such an idea is entirely erroneous, and that, considering all the different species of plants, those having gaily colored flowers are more abundant in the temperate zones than in the tropics. Some authors attribute this brilliancy of the flowers to climate while others attribute it to a natural selection taking place through the agency of insects. Insects are much scarcer in the temperate zones than in the tropics, and in order to attract them and secure fertilization the plant must have brighter and more showy flowers. The idea of insect selection may not be altogether true, however, for increase in color is not confined to flowers alone, but is seen in leaves, fruits and seeds.

Many of the plants most valuable to man reach their highest development and bring forth their largest yields in our northern climates. These same plants, too, that are so highly valued, are with scarcely an exception not indigenous to these cold regions, but have been introduced from some milder climate. A good yield of corn, for instance, in the Southern States is estimated at twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre, while an average yield would probably be about seventeen bushels. An average yield of corn in the upper Atlantic States may safely be put at thirty bushels per acre, while many yields of seventy-five to 100 bushels are reported every season. Canadian oats yield more and are of a better quality than any other oats grown in this country, and from them nearly all our best brands of oatmeal are made. Northern grown grains invariably weigh more to the bushel than southern, and the oats of Scotland are ten to fourteen pounds heavier to the bushel than the legal weight here. The wheat of our cooler climates, while it may not yield any more to the acre than the southern winter wheats, is far more valuable from the miller's standpoint.

Climate affects the composition of plants in so many ways it will be impossible to enumerate many of them here. It may be stated as a general rule that northern climates are more favorable to the production of a larger per cent of sugar in the plant than southern climates. Good examples of this truth may be had in the sugar beet, and in sorghum, both of which contain larger percentages of sugar at the northren limits of their growth than they do in the south. While the finest flavors in fruits are not always produced in the cooler, more northerly climates, because flavor is to a certain extent dependent upon the season and he amount of sunshine, yet the fruits

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of the northeast, north, and northwest sections of this country, and of the fruit growing districts of Canada are, as a rule, more delicately flavored than the larger, coarser fruits of the Southern States. The composition of wheat is affected very markedly by climate. Charles Darwin stated years ago that the nitrogen content of wheat was increased the farther north it was grown, and we know today that nowhere in the world is wheat grown with a composition so nearly perfect for bread-making as in the Red River and Saskatchewan valleys. The new Durum wheats recently introduced into this country from the districts about the Mediterranean are very hard wheats, containing a high percentage of gluten and yet their bread-making qualities are not as good as our native wheats, due, probably to the fact that the organic compounds are not mixed in the proper proportions to make good bread. It will be well, however, to notice what effect our climate has upon these wheats in the future.

One of the most remarkable instances known of the effect of climate upon plants is that exemplified in spring and winter wheat. Linnaeus, the great botanist, classified these as two distinct species but experiments have proven that the difference is only temporary. A French experimenter planted 100 seeds of winter wheat in the spring, and out of this number four matured and produced seeds. These seed were sown and re-sown, and in the short space of three years nearly all the plants matured. He also planted spring wheat in the fall, and as was expected, the frost killed nearly all the plants. Enough seeds were secured, however, to plant again, and in the course of a few years a permanent variety of winter wheat was established. From the above experiment it may be seen that the habits of growth can not be very firmly fixed in wheat, and we can infer that spring and winter wheats trace back to the same parent variety, seeds of which became scattered into different climes, causing the progeny to assume new habits of growth in order to survive.

That characteristics and modifications produced in plants by climate become fixed and hereditary is unquestionably true, providing the progeny be kept in the same environment. Acclimatization is of necessity a rather slow process, and during the process some of the progeny may tend to revert to original forms and habits.—Edward C. Parker, in Farm Life.

Tariff in Panama Zone

A recent order of the War Department relative to tariffs in Panama zone is of interest.

It is as follows: "The territory of the canal zone of the Isthmus of Panama is hereby declared open to commerce of all nations friendly. All articles, goods and wares, not included in the prohibited list, entering at the established customs ports, will be admitted upon payment of such customs duties and other charges as are in force at the time and place of their importation. Goods or merchandise entering the canal zone from ports of the United States or insular possessions of the United States shall be admitted on the same terms as at the ports of the states of this Union."

This rule opens up a territory that will be prosperous, as soon as the digging of the canal is actually under way. Many thousand men will be employed, and there will be a large consumption of tobacco.

American made goods will be admitted free, while other goods will be required to pay the rates imposed by the Dingley tariff.

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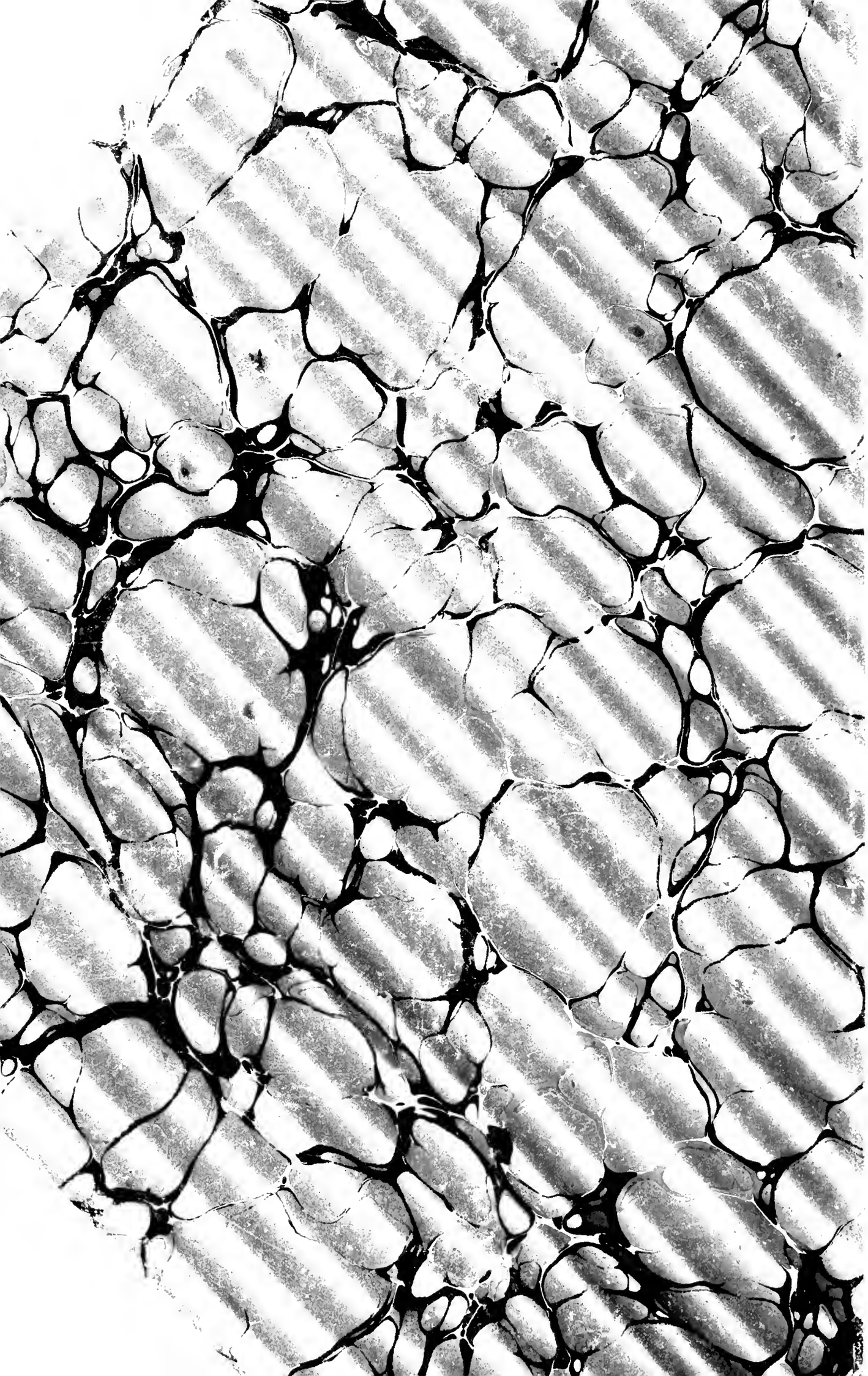
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